REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,721.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 } { For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
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One Month	„ 5

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

	November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Tuticorin	9
„ Ratnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingorla	2	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	3	„ Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	17
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	19
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Calicut	6	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopaulpore	21
„ Cochin	7	„ False Point	22
„ Allepy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Fao	26
„ Guadur	12	„ Koweit	27
„ Muscat	14	„ Bushire	29
„ Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
„ Bahrein	17	„ Linga	3
„ Linga	18	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Bushire	20	„ Muscat	7
„ Fao	22	„ Guadur	9
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Corrow will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

- LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
- PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
- CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
- LIMA..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
- VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., [illegible] "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct [illegible] houses of repute. Their goods are kept [illegible] dealers throughout the World.

[illegible] in Bombay. ......D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

[illegible] ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, [illegible] made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. PERA, (2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. Methven, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, receiving H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through, to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

DELHI..........2,178 Tons, November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£35

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF AMERICAN BISCUITS, CANDLES, VARNISH, AND TURPENTINE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

235	Barrels	Biscuits.
35	Cases	Candles.
10	„	Soap.
50	„	Varnish.
100	„	Spirits of Turpentine.

COMPANIONS *of the late*

MR. T. C. ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. HIS BOOKS.

The sale of this most valuable Library comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostanee, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English, will be conducted at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Kumballa Hill, will commence on or about THURSDAY, the 20th proximo, and continue from day to day till all are sold.

Thereafter and in immediate consecution, will be sold

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Catalogues giving all particulars are ready.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A Lot of Valuable real Coral Jewelery, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, &c.

Few boxes of fine Havana Cigars.

Few dozen superior Wines, Ladies' and Child's Boots, &c.

The Property of a Gentleman who has left Bombay—few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Camp cots, Dressing and Washing tables, Dressing Glasses, Sideboard, Presses, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Grey Arab Horse goes in single and double Harness.

A Buffalo in milk and calf.

One Shigram with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, BOILER, &c.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Flour Steam Factory, at Baboola Tank Road, the machinery consisting of saw benches, portable engine, oil cake breaker, a boiler 14 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, with fittings, pullies of sorts, chimnies, American cooking stoves, and various other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st day of Nov. 1873 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandass Munnacundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withuldass Bhugwandass and Dhurrumdass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Dwarkadass and the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the south side of and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane otherwise called Munordass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece of land and premises next hereinafter described, on the west and south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and on the north by the Roopjee Dhunjee lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 509 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No. 1 and were formerly occupied by Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others and are now occupied by the said Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others.

And also all that other piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the lastly described piece of land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the sub-district of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly herein before described, on the north and south by the property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 509 and 510 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and have for many years been and are now occupied by Currumchund Vurjemul and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

An invoice of kerosine, ruby, crystal, and gilt table, hand, and wall lamps, two, three, and four light chandeliers, spare globes and chimnies, butcher knives, 3-inches iron chest locks, plated hot water curry dishes, oval tray, plated spoons and forks, bread basket, cruet frames, reading lamps, pair of plated candlesticks, and few lots of clothing, consisting of coats, trowsers, waistcoats, shirts, white, grey, and coloured socks and stockings, gonji frocks, sleeping drawer, bathing towels, and few remnant pieces of corduroy, cashmeer, quilting, and coloured flannel, few new alpaca coats, Scind-worked gold embroidered table covers, cushions, slippers, caps, bottle-stands, blankets, railway rugs, &c.

Also blackwood carved furniture, comprising circular, camp, dining tables, dressing wash-hand, card, and side tables, chiffoniers, round teapoys, hatstands, screens, chest of drawers, clothes presses, single and double camp cots, bathing tubs, baba cots and cradles, China cabinets, few lots of reading books and copper utensils, &c.

Also, a quantity of coloured and grey pieces, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhotics, chintzes, &c.

AUCTION SALE of a building or shed, erected in the compound of the Bungalow No 26, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by Mr. Oosman Allarukia, the lease holder, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the building or shed without story, erected built and standing in the compound of the bungalow No. 26, situate, lying, and being at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on the piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, bounded on the east by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy on the west by the Byculla and Bellasis Junction Road, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the public road, called the Bellasis Road.

Conditions of Sale.—1st. The purchaser shall pay immediately after the sale, a deposit of rupees twenty-five per cent. in part of the purchase money, and shall sign an agreement for payment of the remainder, and to clear and remove the said building or shed within fifteen days from the date of sale.

2nd. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the above condition his deposit shall be forfeited, and he shall have to pay to the vendor, at the rate of Rs. (50) fifty per day from the day when the said building or erection ought to be removed until the 31st day of December 1873, when the term of leave for the said building expires.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes, &c. made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will sail on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov., at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th October 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the interests of LILLADHUR LUCKUMSEY, deceased, in the Firm of LILLADHUR LUCKUMSEY & Co., has ceased from the 23rd day of June 1873, although the Firm still continues to be carried on in the same name. All persons who have had and may have dealings with the said Firm from and after that day are hereby apprised of the above fact, and warned NOT TO DEAL with the Firm under any impression or belief that the Estate of the said deceased has any connection or interest in the said Firm.—Dated this 30th day of October 1873.

The + mark of DHUNBAI, Widow of the late Lilladhur Luckumsey.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned GENTLEMEN are requested to PAY for and TAKE DELIVERY of the ARTICLES which they have given for REPAIR to Messrs. ROSSELET and Co. in the years 1865-1868, viz.:—

Mr. R. S. Paterson	1 Tambour Clock.
Mr. H. R. Lacey (1865)	1 Gold Solitaire
Mr. W. R. Collins (1865)	1 Gold Watch Key.
Mr. McPherson (1866)	1 Silver Hunter
Mr. Cruickshank (1866)	1 Gold Breast Pin.
Mr. J. A. Murray (1867)	1 Silver Watch.
Mr. Ellie Jones (1868)	1 Silver Watch and Chain.
Captain W. H. Mackensy (1868)	1 Chubb's Key.

If not removed within two months, the Goods will be SOLD without any further Notice, by PUBLIC AUCTION, and any surplus after deduction of the Charges will be handed over to the respective parties on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators of the late Firm Rosselet and Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—The superior reputation of this Wine is confirmed by every successive importation. It is believed to be unsurpassable at the price.

Per Dozen, Rs. 9-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices, it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1 8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—B. Disraeli.

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHARLES KINLOCH & CO.

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

	Per doz.
WHITE CATALAN—Full bodied, mellow, rich, nutty flavour, equal to Madeira	Rs. 14
NIERSTEIN—First quality Hock recommended	17
RUDESHEIM—Full flavoured Hock. Prize Medal, Paris, 1867	22
CHABLIS—Superior quality, specially recommended	18
REFORM SHERRY—Fine Dinner Wine, recommended	15
VIRGIN SHERRY—Dry pale, extremely delicate	17
DIAMOND SHERRY—Pale dry, with great flavour	21
CROWN AMONTILLADO—Very old and dry	26
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT—Superior quality, recommended	22
MEDOC CLARET—First quality, very fine	12
ST. JULIEN CLARET—Superior after-dinner Wine	21
CHAMPAGNE—Comet Brand. Special dry for India, very fine	28
Do. Pints	14
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCATEL	28
Do. Pints	16
BRANDY—Three Star. Finest Pale Cognac. "India Selected"	27
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY—Recommended	19
BRANDY—Raynaud's one Star, very superior old. Raynaud's Cognac is of a dry nutty character, and we recommend it in preference to all others	27
WHISKY—Kinloch's Jarem, Special quality, Bottled in Ireland. Having compared it with the most highly valued Brands, we can confidently say that no Irish Whisky superior to it is sold at any price	24

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TAYLOR & CO.

G's LINIMENT. G's LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF MANGE IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE,

DESTROYS ALL INSECT LIFE, FLEAS, OR OTHER PARASITES ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Completely eradicates all skin diseases and restores lost hair. Innumerable testimonials have been received by the Proprietor certifying to its wonderful curative effect.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR ONLY BY

TAYLOR & Co., Chemists, &c.,

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GENERAL PURVEYING AND MARKET SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:—8, HORNBY ROW.

The Objects of the General Purveying and Market Supply Company.—It has been regretted by many members of the community of Bombay that nothing practical has resulted from the recent discussions upon butlers and their bazaar charges. This Company is intended to meet this regret, and the promoters have no doubt that they will be largely supported by the public when the nature of their undertaking becomes known, because they cannot think that any scheme will be neglected which tends to reduce household expenditure and the worry and annoyance which are caused by the present system of butler-purveying. Summarised, the objects of the Company are these—to supply daily, at a very cheap rate, families, gentlemen's messes, hotels, and boarding and lodging-house keepers with superior market articles, including not only food and fruit and vegetables, but fodder and grain for cattle: also, to land, ship, and pass through the Custom House parcels, baggage, or packages, and to deliver the same, at a low charge, at any place within the limits of the city or its harbour.

The Methods by which the General Purveying and Market Supply Company intend to Conduct Business.—A payment of Rupees Five per annum will entitle the public to the benefits which this Company seeks to effect. When this sum is paid the payer will be registered as a regular customer, and an "order book" will be left at his house, wherein are to be entered all orders, with remarks or instructions respecting the quantity or kind of provisions or fodder which may be required. These order books will be collected each afternoon by the Company's servants, to whom also special instructions may be given. Early next morning the books will be returned, together with the articles ordered in them; and, in order to check the Company's accounts, a memorandum containing particulars of the articles supplied will accompany the delivery of the "order book." The Company will render its accounts monthly, and payments are to be made on or before the 10th of the month, otherwise interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged.

Those who are not regular registered customers of the Company—that is, have not paid the annual charge of five rupees—may however be accommodated by the Company if they are satisfactorily known to it, or give good references. A reasonable charge (which will not exceed ordinary cooly hire) will be made for the delivery of the bazaar supplies which those unregistered persons may order the Company to send to their residence. An account of the supplies delivered during the month will be rendered at the commencement of the succeeding month, and, as in the case of registered customers, payment must be made before the tenth of that month, otherwise a charge at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be added to the account.

Casual customers may also be accommodated by the Company if they send their orders in good time to the Company's office, accompanied by cash to the extent of at least one-fourth of the probable value of the ordered supplies. These supplies will be delivered in the morning, when the balance due upon their purchase, which will be seen from a memorandum that shall accompany the supplies, must be paid, otherwise the amount which originally accompanied the order shall be forfeited, and the supplies ordered shall not be delivered up.

Parcels, baggage, &c., which the public wish to be delivered within the city or harbour can be sent to the Company's offices or handed to the person who may be in charge of any of the Company's vans for carrying the market supplies. Receipt forms acknowledging the articles which are to be delivered will be in the said offices, and may be had from the said persons in charge of the supply vans; and the sender is asked to see that he is provided with one of those receipt forms properly filled up, because otherwise the Company cannot hold itself responsible for the safe delivery of the parcel or baggage which may be entrusted to it. As it may be inconvenient for many people to send a parcel, or baggage to the Company's offices, or deliver it to a supply-van keeper, the Company will send for the parcel or the baggage if instructions be sent to that effect. The Company will pay careful attention to orders either for the delivery of the morning bazaar supplies or of parcels, baggage, &c.

Advantages to Customers.—The Company believes that the advantages which its scheme offers will be easily perceived by the public. By dealing with wholesale produce merchants, the Company will be able to deliver market supplies at the residence of its customers at as cheap a rate as these could be obtained in shops or at the stall-sides. And while this will be the case, the supplies will be of the best quality. At present boys, butlers, and cooks are found to be not the best judges of food, considering what they put upon the table; and to make this state of matters a little better than it is, the Company intends to engage duly-qualified men to select and purchase the best provisions and fodder that can be obtained in Bombay. Servants are also suspected of over-charging, and here again the Company hopes to be able to do away with any annoyance arising from this source. Nothing beyond the Crawford Market stall rates will be charged, and as the market supplies are to be delivered by the Company to its customers free of any charge, a saving, and a considerable saving too, will be effected by them upon such items as cooly hire, bazaar-boy's wages, pony or buggy hire for butler, and so on.

The Supply of Oilman Stores, Wines, &c.—The Company further contemplates to supply oilman stores, wines, &c., to its customers. By ordering large quantities of these articles direct from home, the Company will be able to ensure its customers being supplied with them, fresh and genuine, at a reasonable price.

General Remarks.—The profits of the Company must be small. They must be less than those which will be made by the ordinary shop and store and stall keepers, who have no expenditure to incur on account of van-horses, vans, delivery sepoys, and a suitable establishment of writers to look after the delivery business. The success or failure of the Company will depend upon the support it receives from the public. Should that support be small, the Company cannot possibly succeed; but it is hoped that when the public see the substantial advantages which they must receive from such a Company, they will not withhold any effort on their part to make it successful.

The Company will be at all times open to receive suggestions with respect to its operations, and shall be punctual in remedying defects in the delivery system, or punishing the neglect or fault of its servants.

The Company need only add that it will endeavour to give its constituents every satisfaction, both as to the quality of the supplies and the punctuality of their delivery.

NOTICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT CLEARING SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED (CASH) PRICES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THIS SEASON'S PURCHASES.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., MEADOW STREET.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.

1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots	„ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	„ 8 „

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF BOLTON & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, (BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA, THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, THE MAHARAJAHS OF JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	„	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	„	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„	15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., Hummum Street, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DeSOUZA, the first settler of this range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Tank, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful view and river breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DeSOUZA has many BUNGALOWS TO LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 50 per year each.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine trainedsized room, [illegible] cleanliness maintained will the Proprietors [illegible] continue to ensure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep a stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, to proceed Up-country, a CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, capable of conducting Correspondence. Address, stating experience, &c., "C. A. F.," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE A GALLERY OF 200 OIL PAINTINGS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

LOW & LOFFLER, MANAGERS.

NOTICE.—The ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of the late JOHN FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, Bombay Civil Service, being about to close the Accounts of the Estate, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having Claims against the Estate which have not already been proved and registered must prefer such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the Thirtieth day of November 1873, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the Assets of the said Estate.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF SION STATION.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that on and after MONDAY next, the 3rd November 1873, a new STATION, called "SION," between DADUR and COORLA, will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, and TRAINS will call there at the undermentioned times, viz.:—

DOWN.		A.M.	UP.		A.M.
Nagpore Passenger	Arr.	6-28	Tanna Local	Arr.	7-10
	Dep.	6-29		Dep.	7-12
Poona Local	Arr.	10-3	Callian Local	Arr.	9-39
	Dep.	10-4		Dep.	9-40
		P.M.			P.M.
Callian Local	Arr.	6-42	Poona Local	Arr.	5-12
	Dep.	6-43		Dep.	5-13
Tanna Local	Arr.	9-38	Nagpore Passenger	Arr.	9-51
	Dep.	9-40		Dep.	9-52

Passengers, Parcels, Dogs, &c., will be booked to and from Sion, but Carriages, Horses, and Goods will not for the present be booked from that place.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

DR. T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned have the honour to request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY at the TOWN HALL, at an early date, to consider and adopt a Memorial to Government against the SALT BILL now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, and generally against the undue haste with which the work of Legislation is at present carried on in this Presidency.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. A. Forbes.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
H. E. Bright.
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
A. J. Macdonald.
Kessowjee Naik.
R. A. Dallas.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Ragonath Narayen.
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
H. W. Payne.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.
Alexander Allardyce.
Maneckjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
H. R. [illegible].
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Vishwanath N. Mandlik.
Andrew Hay.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
William A. Baker.
Sorabjee Framjee Patell.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Ardaseer B. Kapadia.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy.
S. A. de Carvalho.
Bhugwandas Porshotumdas.
M. R. Quadros.
William Nixon.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae.
J. A. Simson.
Thakordass Atmaram.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Fran. Jefferson.
Limjee Maneckjee.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
N. Randle.
B. M. Wadie.
Janardhan S. Gadgil.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Gokuldas Liladhur.
Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy.
Ramchunder Luxumonjee.
T. Matheson.
Dhurumsey Khimjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
C. H. Byrne.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Janardhan Gopal.
W. G. Mayhew.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
H. Nowrojee Sacklatwala.
Muncherjee Framjee Cama.
Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy.
S. P. Framjee.
Fuzulla Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Curreembhoy Ebrahim.
Nowrojee Pestonjee.
Rustomjee Dosabhoy Settna.
Rustomjee Framjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.
Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee.
J. Soares.
Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee.
Bomanjee Pestonjee.
Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.
Venkatesh Atmaram.
And 32 others.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

IN compliance with the above Requisition I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th November next, at 4 P.M.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th October 1873.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—IN TERMS OF DEED OF PARTNERSHIP—A VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATE WITH EXISTING CROP,

Estimated at not less than THIRTY TONS.

OAKES AND CO.

HAVE been favoured with instructions to offer for Sale, at the EXCHANGE HALL, unless previously disposed of by *Private Sale*,

On WEDNESDAY, 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1873, AT 4 O'CLOCK,

The whole of that valuable and prosperous Coffee Estate, known as the

"VARLAVACHEN" COFFEE ESTATE (with) CROP,

situated at an elevation of 3,600 feet, on the COCHIN HILLS, at a distance of about 30 miles South of the PALGHAUT Railway Station.

The Title Deeds can be inspected on application to the Auctioneers, at Madras, from whom, or the Manager G. Dufen, Esq., Palghaut, further information may be obtained by intending purchasers.

For Terms of Sale see Hand-bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable COUNTERFEITS of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the Public are hereby Cautioned against PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, *Asking for the* GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, *NEW YORK.*

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay.

WE have received per S.S. "COROMANDEL" a further Consignment of

CHAMPAGNE—CARTE BLANCHE, SIBADEY'S BRAND,

At Rs. 24 per dozen Quarts.

HALF-PINTS OF CHAMPAGNE, WACHTER'S BRAND,

In Hampers of 2 dozen each,

Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Oct.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „
Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
Rude-heimer	„ 24	„ „
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„ „
CLARETS—St. Estéphe Medoc	„ 8	„ „
Chateau de Fraeds	„ 14	„ „
Vray Canon	„ 15-8	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„ „
VERMOUTH—	„ 9	„ „
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	„ 6	„ „
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—		
Barbera Amoro Secco	„ 12	„ „
Barolo	„ 12	„ „
Nebiolo	„ 12	„ „
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	„ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 18	„ „
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	„ 3	per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF LIGHT WINES, PER STEAMER COROMANDEL FOR THE HOT SEASON.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVOURITE BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLARETS.

QUARTS AND PINTS.

CHABLIS, SAUTERNES, POMARD BEAUNE.

ALL OF GUARANTED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST, THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	1s. 10½d. to 9/16 nom.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10⅝d. to 21/32.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 13/16.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 3/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞d. nominal.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99¾
Do demand	100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅝
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¼ to ½
Four & half per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.	105¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92¼
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½	per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½	"
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	"
Do. on Merchandise	7½	"
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½	"
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	"
Do. do.	7½	"
Bank Bills	6½	"
Mercantile Paper	8½	"

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Marie accepted Rs. 1-5-0 per bag, Chittagong to Bombay, rice. Freights for Liverpool are firm for weight, but dull for measurement.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden ships "	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bells	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£2 15s. 0d.
	Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 15s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

INCREASED demand for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, and National Bank shares at better rates. Colaba and Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	762½
10,000	500	100	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	273¾
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	241⅔	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
80,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-?	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109-1-?	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	48-10-?	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,490
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,310
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,760
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,245
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,420
900	1,000	all	10 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
600	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,750
600	2,500	400	60p.a.	Royal	2,100
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	595
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,800	all	10 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	70 ps	Frencl Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
[illegible]	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	560
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
123	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	13½ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	77
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
......	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

OWING to the arrival of the English Mail a very small business has transpired yesterday, and prices remain quite unchanged. The demand for the interior continues of a very satisfactory character, and the unfavourable state of the Market at home has no effect on prices here. The following sales were yesterday effected by European firms :—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 0
500	" " "	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	" 5 9 6
500	" " "	50 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs.	" 7 6 0
750	" " "	50 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	" 6 11 0
500	" Purple Jacconets	40 in. 20 yds.	" 3 0 0
500	" White Mull (G.E.)	40 in. 20 yds.	" 2 9 0
1,400	" " Cambrics	45 in. 12 yds. Rs. 1-14 to	2 10 0

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 29th report the Liverpool Market as closing dull and drooping. Surats are said to be dull. Orleans is quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower. Sales amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Imports at Liverpool are given Rs. 4,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports at 16,000 bales. The market here has been very dull, and prices have declined about Rs. 3 per candy. The following are closing rates :—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 186 to	Rs. 189
Akote	" 193 to	" 195
Broach, M. G.	" 192 to	" 202
Hengunghaut	" 210 to	" 212
Dhollerah & Bhownugger	" 185 to	" 188
Sawginned	" 193 to	" 195
Compta & Vingorla	" 177 to	" 180

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	candies New Khangaum	Rs. 207 to Rs. 210	(Jn. & Feb. dly.)
25	" Old Dhollerah	" 180¾	(W. Selection.)
50	"	" 181 to 183½	
50	" Khandeish	" 178	

METALS.

750 cwts. Copper Braziers .... Rs. 57½ per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee, Oct. 27.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Southampton, Oct. 2.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Victoria Cross	Burns	Rangoon.

The Steamer Cella, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
25	Madras (s)	Jones	Chandbally, Oct. 24.
	Medea	Bennett	Dundee, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
25	Hindoo	—	—
	Bellona	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
28	Massilia (s)	—	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
27	Hindoostan (s)	—	Galle, Aden and Suez.
28	Massilia (s)	—	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15 Peshawar, s.s., White, from Southampton.
15 Nizam, s.s., Barlow, from Southampton.
17 Aretusa, s.s., Paotovitch, from Trieste.
17 Horse Guard, s.s., Hill, from Calcutta.
18 Petrel, s.s., Gibbs, from Newcastle.
19 Assir, s.s., Arief Beg, from Constantinople.
19 Koningder Nederlander s.s., Barrat, from Holland.
19 Muriel, s.s., Steel, from Bombay.—Passed to Liverpool.
20 Indus, s.s., Stewart, from Bombay.
21 Dalhousie, s.s., Warner, from African Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16 Nizam, s.s., Barlow, to Bombay.
16 Peshawar, s.s., White, to Calcutta.
17 Empire of Peace, Williams, to Calcutta.
18 Aretusa, s.s., Paotovitch, to Bombay.
18 Horse Guard, s.s., Hill, to London.
19 Timsah, s.s., Hogg, to Persian Gulf.
19 Petrel, s.s., Gibbs, to Singapore.
19 Koningder Nederlander, s.s., Barrat, to Batavia.
21 Indus, s.s., Stewart, to Suez.
21 White Star, Funnell, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 28 Teresa, Davis, from Cardiff.
Oct. 5 America, s.s., Watterbind, from Cardiff.
19 Assir, s.s., Arief Beg, from Constantinople.
21 Dalhousie, s.s., Warner, from African Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, s.—25 cases tobacco, Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Killarney, s.—1 case hardware, Bhaimeya Heptoola ; 100 kegs lead ore, Mowjee Godoo ; 4 cases twine and 10 cases varnish, Abdoolhussen Abdoolcurim ; 8 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhusson ; 200 bundles iron sheets, Tejpal Gopjee ; 5 packages earthenware and 6 cases glassware Essac Noormahomed ; 1 case hardware and 2 packages glassware, Adumjee Peerbhoy ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Cella, s.—50 boxes tin plates, Khimjee Doongersey ; 4,844 bars and 127 plates iron, Dhurumsey Jewa ; 100 boxes tin plates and 1,201 bars iron, Tejpal Gopjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—3 cases pictures and 26 packages glassware, E. P. Mahomed ; 4 cases hardware, Godoo Nundjee ; 30 cases window glasses, Ebram Noorbhoy ; 175 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 6 bales straw boards, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance—7 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—31ST OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpoor—40 bales coir yarn, Premjee Runchordas ; 60 bales goat hair, R. Angus and Co. ; 52 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Cella, s.—1,080 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Pera, s.—540 pieces E. teeth, Vusonjee Dewchund ; 3 cases heerabole, Dattoobhoy Dosa ; 164 cases mother o'pearl shells, Mahomedbhoy Cajee ; 14 cases mother o'pearl shells, Rezubally Hibraza ; 1 cwt. E. teeth, Munnishunker Hurrishunker.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s.—19 bales hides and 5 bales skins, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s.—80 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam, s.—82 cwts. sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 5 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Gowabhoy Somjee ; 18 cases googul, Peerbhoy Assur ; 2 cases cambay stones, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 4 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 5 cases cambay stones, Veerchund Custoorchund ; 1 case cambay stones Fattabhoy Amjibhoy ; 80 bales cotton, R. I. S. N. Co. ; 20 packages khusmes, Luckmondas Vundravunda & Co. ; 12 bundles fishmaws and 403 bundles sharkfins, Joomabhoy Laljee ; 83 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 88 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 295 bundles sharkfins, Mahomed Allena.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam, s.—1 case fruit, Essac Salloon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Marsh, Major, 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.

OCTOBER 29.

Wood, Captain, 56th Regiment on duty, from Poona.

Ashton, Surgeon, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Christie, Captain, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 30.

McCullagh, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Bangalore.

Rodgers, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

LeMarchant, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Murree.

DEPARTURE—OCTOBER 29.

Stack, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 30.)

Capt A A Dick, Bengal S C, Comdt 11th Bengal Cavy (Lancers), is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Surg F C Barker are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Genl Dept.

Surg J Kelly, Bengal Medical Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The services of Surgn-Maj E A Lawrance are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following temporary appointments in the Ordnance Department are ordered, subject to any changes that may be decided on hereafter :—

Lieut-Col Clarke, R A, is confirmed as Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Col Worgan.

Maj Swanson R A as First Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieut-Col Clarke.

Maj Wake, R. A, as Second Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Maj Swanson.

Lieut Murphy, R A, as Third Class Commissary (now on Special Duty in Africa), vice Maj Wake, date of appointment 27th July 1873.

Surgn-Maj E A Lawrance, Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Colombo, with leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Hon'ble J P Green, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for twelve months, under Rules V and VI, Supplement C, of the Civil Leave Code.

The services of Capt W F Prideaux, Second Asst to the Political Resident at Aden, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment in Zanzibar.

Mr E T Candy, C S, assumed charge of the Office of Judicial Asst to the Political Agent in Kattywar, on the 22nd instant before office hours.

Rao Saheb Trimbukial Madhowjee, Acting Mamlutdar of Borsad, in the District of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr G McCorkell, Supy Asst C l in the District of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class.

Rao Bahadoor Ba oo Purshotum, Actg Dist Depy Collr in the District of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Rao Saheb Naro Mahadeo Thosur, Second Class, Second Grade, Sub Judge, received charge of the Sub Court at Mahad, in the Tanna District, on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

Khan Saheb Dinshawjee Pestonjee, to be Second Class First Grade, Sub Judge at Broach, in the Surat District, vice Rao Saheb Jaswyat am Himutram, deceased.

Rao Saheb Hurilal Ambasha ker, to be Second Class First Grade, Sub Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Khan Saheb Dinshawjee Pestonjee.

Khan Saheb Cowasjee Eduljee, to be Second Class, First Grade, Sub Judge at Omrut, in the Ahmedabad District, vice Rao Saheb, Hurilal Ambashanker.

Rao Saheb Jaswrai Runchoredas, to be Second Class, Second Grade, Sub Judge at Wagra, in the Surat District, vice Khan Saheb Cowasjee Eduljee.

Khan Saheb Burjorjee Eduljee Modee, MA, LLB, to be Second Class, Third Grade Sub Judge at Oolpar, in the Surat District, vice Rao Saheb Jadavrai Runchoredas.

Mr E Hosking received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Session Judge at Satara on the 23rd inst, before noon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following arrangement during the Hon'ble Mr Ravenscroft's temporary absence from Bombay on special duty in the Foreign Department of the Government of India :—

Mr C R Ovans to act as Coll'r of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr G W Elliot to act as C llr and Mag and Political Agent of the District of Colaba.

Lieut F C Symonds Bombay S C, has been re-appointed Asst Supt, Rev Survey, Southern Maratha Country, from the 16th June 1873, instead of from the date of his return to Bombay as notified at page 462 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th May last.

Mr E H Little, First Asst Collr, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days.

Mr G W Vidal to act as First Asst Collr of Sattara during the absence on leave of Mr E H Little.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India Members of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the dates specified against their respective names :—

Mr Charles Henry Jopp, on 19th October 1873.

Mr Alexander Shewan, and Mr Charles Blake Winchester, on 23rd October 1873.

Lieut L L Fenton, Bombay S C, is appointed Prob Asst Supt in the Southern Maratha Country Rev Survey.

Mr Meah Mahomed, Sub-Asst Settlement Officer, Right Bank Districts, Sind, having returned to duty on the 6th inst, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted him is cancelled at his request.

Mr J B Richey, Talukdari Settlement Officer, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months, from the 3rd Nov 1873, with subsidiary leave from the 1st idem.

Mr C S Lawson, C S, passed an examination in the Canarese language on the 28th inst.

Messrs C A Morphew and G Hewett, Asst Conservators of Forests passed an examination in the Marathi language on the 28th inst.

Surg F C Barker to act as Asst Surg, Eur Gen Hospital, Bombay, during Surg Arnott's absence, or until further orders.

Surgn Major A W G Adey is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surg of Surat.

Mr A E D Grey, Collr and Magistrate of Belgaum, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 2 months and 19 days.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to their duties :—

Covenanted.

Mr J G White, Collector and Magistate of Broach, on 2nd Nov 1873, via Brindisi.

Uncovenanted.

Mr W Sowerby, Local Funds Engineer, Broach, on 16th Octr 1873 via Southampton.

Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy is appointed a Member of the Committee of the Government Savings Bank in the room of the late Mr Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut H C Reynolds, R E, to be Ex Engr, Kanara.

Maj C A Goodfell w, v c, s c, to be Ex Engr, Dharwar.

Lieut-Col W W Goodfellow, c b, s c, to be Ex Engr, Poona Districts.

Capt A R Seton, R E, to be Ex Engr, Aden.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 25.)

Mr J W Chisholm, Inspr Gen of Registration, Supt of Stamps and Comr of Excise, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Secy to the Chief Comr of those Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr J W Neil, or until further orders.

Capt H C E Ward, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd Grade, is appointed to act as Inspr Gen of Registration Supt of Stamps and Comr of Excise in the room of Mr J W Chisholm during his deputation, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the Divisions placed against their names :—

Mr William Russell Barry, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Krishna Govinda Gupta, Bengal.

Mr Herman Michael Kisch, Bengal.

Mr Arthur Rawson Birks, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Herbert Charles Fanshawe, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, Bengal.

Mr Herbert Hope Risley, Bengal.

Mr Lewis Kossuth Lawrie, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Henry Crawford Arthur Conybeare, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr George Abraham Grierson, Bengal.

Mr Frederick Charles Berry, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Henry Buckley Bradbury, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr George Godfrey, Bengal.

Mr Andrew Wallace Macsie, Bengal.

Mr Thomas Rowland Wyer, North-Western Provinces Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Frederick Selwyn Copleston, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Henry Atken Anderson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Robert Obbard, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr James Church Cochrane, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Edward Richard Henry, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Ross Scott, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Frank Giles, North Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Angelo Coutts Bainbridge, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr Samuel Simpson Jones, Bengal.

Mr Lancelot Hare, Bengal.

Mr George Eldon Manisty, Bengal.

Mr Francis William Fox, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr David Bird Allen, Bengal.

Mr H W Gordon, of the Bengal C S, having obtained a degree of honor in the Hindee language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

Mr J A Bourdillon, of the Bengal C S, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Messrs M D E S Chalmers, six months, H G Cooke, six months.

The services of the Rev W B Drawbridge, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment :—

The Revs David Bayne Morris, Arthur Charles Pearson, Edward Mountifort Beasley, Welbore MacCarthy, John Brown, William John Rowland.

The Rev M E Mills is appointed offg Chaplain of Jubbulpore with effect from 1st November next, or from such date as he shall take over charge of the station.

Capt A H S Neill, of the Bengal S C, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt to the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, on promotion to the rank of Captain.

H M's Govt has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Percy Leigh as Consul for Siam at Bombay.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint the following officers to constitute a commission to enquire into the organization and efficiency of the Baroda Contingent and other matters of importance pending between the British Government and H H the Guicowar :—

Col R J Meade, c s i, President.

Hon E W Ravenscroft, Moontazood-Dowlah Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Bahadoor, c s i, and Col A T Etheridge, c s i Members.

Maj E D Gompertz, Supt of Police, and Offg Town and Cantonment Magt at Bangalore, to be Depy Insp Gen of Police in Mysore.

Lieut J H Newill entered on his special duty under the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Richard James Walker, of the B S C, Wing Officer 17th (The Royal Poorbeah) Regt of N I,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg S Brereton, of the Medical Department Offg Civil Surg Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The leave of absence to visit Mussoorie and the Hills north of Dehra on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieut-Col (Brev-Col) A C Plowden, of the B S C, 1st Class A st, Stud Department, is extended to the 30th Nov 1873, on the same account.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut-Col John Tisdall Annesley, of the B S C,—15th Oct 1873.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut-Col H A Rooke, of Infantry, Capt (Brev Maj) C J East, of the 41st Foot, 1st Asst Qr Genl, Lieut G de C Morton, of the 1st Bat 6th Foot, Private Secy and Aide-de-Camp to the Hon the Lieut-Govr, Punjab.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Malcolm William Rogers, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, and Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years.

Lieut James Robert McCullagh, R E, Asst Supt 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years.

The undermentioned officers of the B S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 805 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capts Donald Macdonald and John Bartleman,—20th Oct 1873.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut (Brev Capt) William John Williamson,—8th Oct 1873.

Lieut Charles Edward Harene,—15th Oct 1873.

The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

C I B T Reid.

Lieut-Cols J J McL Innes, R E, G C Huxham.

Maj J T Bushby.

Capts E G Lilbourston, W E Rutherford and C E Hunter.

Surgn-Maj N Chevers.

Surg G King.

Vety Surgn G Kettlewell.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt D Pringle, 6 months, on sick certificate, C J Walter, 6 months, on sick certificate, Surgn-Maj G B Hadow, 4 months, on sick certificate, Depy Surgn-Genl C Archer, 25th September 1873.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut-Col Sidney Chalmers, Bengal Infantry,—19th Oct 1873.

Capt S Cargill R A, offg 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 10th Oct 1872.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary John Doyle, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for three months from the 23rd Oct 1873, to remain at Dalhousie on medical certificate.

Capt P Fitz G Gallwey, R A, Brigade Major, Sealkote, is appointed Brigade Major to the Inspr Genl of Arty for India, in succession to Maj M Elliot, who vacates on appointment to the R H Arty.

Lieut A F Fletcher, R A, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Capt A C B Wither, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Surg Engr of the Mooltan District of that Railway as a temporary arrangement, with effect from 27th July 1873.

Mr P de L Lenox, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is allowed three months leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him.

Mr R F Stein, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P W Dept with effect from 10th September 1873.

Mr T T Ryan, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept with effect from 21st Sept 1873.

In accordance with the recommendations of the various Local Governments and administrations and Officers under whom they are employed, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the services of the undermentioned Civil Engineers, whose covenants have expired, may be retained in the P W Dept—

Bombay.

Messrs W J B Clarke, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, J A Coghlan, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, G N R Lampert, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, R B Joyner, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, P Reynolds, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

North-Western Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr G H Howe, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.

North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Messrs W P Richardson, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, R Foley, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, E T Jones, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, G C F Barnardo, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr T B Morris, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Messrs T P S Crosthwaite Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, H T Tanner, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, E E Oliver, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Central Provinces.

Messrs G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, W B Taylor, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

British Burmah.

Messrs H M Mathews, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, H S Hallett, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, R M Henderson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Mysore.

Messrs H W Clift, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, C B Target, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Hyderabad.

Messrs R Reynolds Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, S A Real, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, J R Bell, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

Rajpootana.

Messrs C E Gael, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, T W Miles, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

Military Works Branch.

Messrs J C Ledger, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Mr J E Hilton, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr W C Hocking, Asst Engineer, 1st Grade.

Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr C H Croudace, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Messrs J Ramsay Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, J W Brassington, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Mr W Henderson, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.

Lieut-Col J F Tennant, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, on special duty, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from the 14th November 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st September 1873.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Supg Engr.

Mr J P H Walker, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Ex Engr.

Messrs C A Bull, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, A B Gatherer, Mysore, G H T n, Delhi Districts, Rajpootana (State) Railway, Captain H W Clarke, R E, British Burmah.

From 1st Grade Asst Engr to 4th Grade Ex Engr.

Messrs. W A Smith, Central India, H S Hallett, British Burmah, Baboo Ashootosh Mitter, Central India, Messrs H Vacher, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, H L Monk, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, F E Robertson, Indus Valley (State) Railway, Lieut G Hildebrand, R E, Military Works Branch.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Asst Engr.

Messrs J W Brassington, Indus Valley (State) Railway, P T Large, Punjab Northern (State) Railway Lieutenants J T Wright, R E, Military Works Branch, W L Greenstreet, R E, Military Works Branch.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Asst Engr.

Mr C H Colquhoun, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st September 1873 :—

To Accountant 1st Grade.

Mr E S W Dunn, Military Works Branch.

To Accountant 2nd Grade.

Mr W A Campbell, Military Works Branch.

Maj R M Smith, R E, Director Persian Telegraph, resumed charge of his appointment on 14th October 1873 on return from furlough.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 4	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 3	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	" 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

3rd Nov. 1873.	*21st Nov. 1873.	12th Dec. 1873.
*7th " "	24th " "	15th " "
10th " "	28th " "	*19th " "
14th " "	1st Dec. "	22nd " "
17th " "	*5th " "	26th " "
	8th " "	29th " "

* Persian Gulf steamers.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Nov.	3	Monday	Dec.	1
"	"	10	"	"	8
"	"	17	"	"	15
"	"	24	"	"	22
			"	"	29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov.	4	Tuesday	Dec.	16
"	"	18	"	"	30
"	Dec.	2	"	Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday .... Nov. 15 Saturday .... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
Monday	Nov.	24	Monday	Nov.	3
	Dec.	22	"	Dec.	1
			"	"	29

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	"	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DUNBAR—October 26th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. M. Dunbar, Esq., of a son.

HEINIG—October 27th, at Neem Cottage, Bangalore, the wife of F. Heinig, Surveyor, M. I. D., of a daughter.

HUNTER—October 26th, at Yerkaud, the wife of Major Hunter, R.E., of a son.

TOMLINSON—October 20th, at Madras, the wife of T. A. Tomlinson, Esq., M.R.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WEBB—DAVIDSON—October 13th, at Roorkee, by the Rev. J. Fitz A Gavin, M. A., Captain W. Holden Webb, Adjutant H. M.'s 109th Regiment, to Mary Christina, eldest daughter of Colonel A. G. Davidson, M. S. C., Deputy Commissioner, Lullutpore, Bundelcund.

DEATH.

RODGERS—October 25th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Robert, the beloved son of Quarter Master Sergeant M. Rodgers, of the Royal Artillery, aged 26 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1873.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held to-day in the New Secretariat Building the Bill providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels comes on for the third reading, and we may take the opportunity to point out the very suggestive contrast there is between the careful way in which the important question of how our seamen's lives are to be protected has been discussed by the Royal Commission in England and the haphazard superficial treatment bestowed on the same subject by our local legislators. The members of the Royal Commission—among whom we find the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Sir James Hope, Mr. Milner Gibson, and other men of note—after a protracted examination of witnesses and a rigid enquiry into the condition of British shipping, the different systems of survey, and whether compulsory survey of all vessels by Government would be advisable, say—"Amid these conflicting opinions it is impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to offer with any confidence any recommendation on this subject. We have "referred to it here in the hope of directing "public attention to a question which has often "been treated as if it were of easy solution ; it "involves, however, a great principle of public "policy which should not be adopted or rejected "without a comprehensive and searching examination." The Bombay Legislative Council have, however, no such scruples. They evidently do not consider that this "great principle of public "policy" deserves either much consideration or examination, for although the British Parliament have not seen fit, even when roused to righteous indignation by Mr. Plimsoll's book and statements, to make vessels carrying cargo subject in all cases to survey, our Bombay Parliament have done their best to make up for what we are constrained to believe they must regard as the shortcomings of the Home Government. British cargo steamers carrying no passengers are allowed to leave London, Liverpool, or Glasgow without being subjected to an official visit ; but the moment they arrive in Bombay our two Dockyard officials, who must of necessity, of course, be well acquainted with the science of modern iron ship-building and the construction of the complicated marine engines now in fashion (for has not their experience been great and varied !), rush on board, bother the captain and engineers a little, and—pocket their "handsome fees." How self-complaisant we Bombayites ought to feel when we call to mind, as the stormy monsoon wind and rain dash against our bungalows, that we "are not as other men are." Evidence in abundance from every quarter has not convinced the Royal Commission of the necessity for a Government survey of all cargo steamers, but the legal member of our local Cabinet, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, despite his legal training, which should have made him careful to sift evidence, especially when given by an interested party, instantly made up his mind, merely on hearing an *ex parte* statement from the Parsee gentleman who surveys the hulls of the steamers (and thus adds a few thousands of rupees to his yearly income) that, unless the aforesaid Parsee gentleman continue to examine the hulls and the Dockyard engineer the engines of all steamers not carrying Board of Trade certificates, there would be nothing to prevent sailors from being sent to sea from Bombay in their coffins.

The Bill now before the Council, when amended at the third reading, exempted from survey all steamers having certificates granted by the Board of Trade, by any British Colonial Government, by Lloyds' and by the Liverpool Association of Underwriters, but at the adjourned discussion in detail, held about a fortnight after the second reading, the executive Government, having meantime received information from their own Surveyor as to the untrustworthy character of the Lloyds' and Liverpool surveys, decided to recommend the Legislative Council to omit the exemption in favour of Lloyds' and Liverpool, and their recommendation was of course adopted. Consequently, as the Chamber of Commerce pointed out to His Excellency the Governor, if the Bill be passed at this day's meeting of Council in its present form, all steamers not possessed of Board of Trade or British Colonial Government certificates will continue to be boarded by our two Surveyors and to pay heavy survey fees for a superficial examination and a useless certificate. We say superficial, advisedly, because a survey of a hull of a vessel when laden and immersed in water cannot be efficient. The mistake our legislators make is in going so far ahead of Great Britain. Surely a local Government like Bombay might be content to follow in the steps of, and be guided by, the British Parliament in a matter affecting, not the lives and property of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, but of British shipowners and seamen. Vessels carrying passengers are subject to survey in England, and the provision that passenger steamers which are not provided with Board of Trade or Colonial certificates shall be surveyed here is not, we believe, objected to by the Chamber of Commerce ; but we quite sympathize with the Chamber in its complaint of the injustice of placing cargo steamers under more stringent laws in Bombay than in England. The Board of Trade has power in England to survey cargo steamers only when there is reason to believe that they are in an unseaworthy state. Let a similar power be given to Government here, but on what principle it is proposed to make our local law much stonger than the Act which is to come into force in England on the first day of 1874 we confess we cannot understand. Retain power by all means to examine any vessel arriving in an unseaworthy state and to make her owners put her in proper repair, but to make a staunch strong steamer which has performed the voyage in safety from England and landed her cargo free from damage subject to a vexatious survey and the payment of heavy fees is not only unjust but impolitic—impolitic because vexatious restrictions have only one effect, British owners seek refuge by putting their vessels under foreign flags. It is to be hoped, however, that our legislators will pause in their headlong career, and that the official members will to-day forget for a time that *esprit de corps* which though doubtless very commendable under some circumstances can hardly be considered creditable when it has the effect of causing them to adopt the unmanly course of nearly always blindly following like a flock of sheep the lead taken by the executive Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 29TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and drooping. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market closed very dull.

Fair Dhollera 5⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

Bar Silver 58⅜.

3 per cent. Consols 92⅝.

5 " Rentes 92½.

Arrivals—Alexandra, Sandringham, Caldera, and Law (sic).

A LIST exhibiting the distribution of the forces at the Camps of Exercise, and the constitution of the Staff will be found in another column.

MR. H. W. GORDON, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honour in the Hindee language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

THE works on the railway from Indore to Neemuch are to be taken in hand without further delay, and orders for their commencement have been issued to the local authorities by the Government of India.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Hydrabad in Sind have applied to Government for a loan of two lacs and fifty thousand rupees for the purpose of constructing works for the supply of pure drinking water to the city and military cantonment.

AT the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Lucknow, the 26th Regiment has obtained the 1st prize of Rs. 250 for the best general collection, the second prize of Rs. 150 going to the 11th Regiment, and the third of Rs. 75 to the 12th Regiment.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the daily allowance of eight annas to persons who may be in charge of orphan children for conveyance to the Lawrence Asylum or other orphanages in India is not admissible for the return journey.

LORD NORTHBROOK is expected to lay the foundation-stone of the Muir College at Allahabad on the 9th of December. A correspondent of the Agra paper says that the ceremony will be a grand one, all the troops in garrison being present, and addresses will be delivered by the President, Lord Northbrook, and Sir W. Muir.

IT is said that Colonel Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General at Umballa, who is expected to return from England early next month, is to remain in charge of the Deputy Commissary General's office at Calcutta, vice Colonel Macbean, who proceeds shortly to Bundelkund, to join the Camp of Exercise at Kirwee, as Principal Commissariat Officer.

A POST OFFICE robbery committed some nine months ago, at Agra, in which a currency note for one thousand rupees was abstracted from a registered letter, has come to light, and a Post Office employé, named Mahafiz, the person sent in charge of the mail cart from the Post Office to the E. I. Railway station, has been apprehended. The case is under investigation.

WE read that Her Highness the Princess of the Royal Family of Tanjore will formally open a *Vithiya sala* (Academy) at Tanjore on the 1st proximo, for educating boys in three languages, Sanskrit, Mahratti and Tamil. The students will be admitted free ; of school-fee ; and books, &c., will be supplied gratis. It is probable that the Political Agent, the Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot, and other officers will attend on the occasion.

WE observe from a late General Order, relating to the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on his annual tour, that the destination of ordinary routine correspondence will not be interfered with. All returns and ordinary correspondence will go to Simla as heretofore. None but important and urgent communications are to be referred to the heads of departments in attendance on His Excellency.

ON Tuesday evening last the Cosmopolitan Club was formally inaugurated at Madras. A local paper says that Mere's Garden, Nungumbaukum, was thronged with carriages on the occasion, and that an opening address was delivered by Mr. Justice Holloway. Native gentlemen are said to take a very lively interest in this novel institution, and it remains to be seen what effect it may have in inducing a better understanding between European gentlemen and themselves.

BY a Reuter's telegram, received yesterday, we learn that the latest official reports represent the state of the crops in Bengal to be rather worse than it was in the previous week. In many districts crops situated on high grounds were believed to be past remedy. Prices are generally rising. It is understood that Government has authorised the commencement of the extension of the Soane Canal and Darjeeling Railway as relief works. The Viceroy was to have arrived in Calcutta at noon on Friday.

ANOTHER scion of Burmese Royalty has been canvassing Pegu and parts of the Rangoon district. He had an idea that he was destined to fulfil a prophecy by stirring up a rebellion in Mandalay next month. But either the stars played him false, or he read them wrong, for at Henzada he fell into the hands of the Philistines, headed by the District Superintendent of the Bassein Police, and will ere long make a trip to Rangoon, probably to encounter a fate of which his astrological researches gave him no warning.

THE concession made by the owners of the Dhoolia would have been more graceful as well as more acceptable if it had not come so late in the day, says the *Englishman*. The shipwrecked passengers, who owed their delivery from the land of Egypt to the confidence of the El Dorado's captain in their promise to pay the passage money, have now arrived at Calcutta, and are requested by an advertisement in the daily papers to submit their claims to reimbursement to Messrs. Graham, the agents for the Dhoolia.

A PRIVATE letter from Bhaugulpore has the following :—There has been no rain in the northern part of the zillah, and the crops are perishing. The curious custom of "drowning Mahadeo" has been performed at the principal temples to bring the rain. A hundred men, each with a large vessel full of water, surrounded the idol, and succeeded in pouring over him such a volume that the god was *submerged* before the water could escape through the sluice which carries it out of the temple. Rain is therefore supposed to be certain, but there are no signs of it yet.

WE read that last month two native women, in Nepal, became victims to *Suttee*, on the death of their common husband. It is perhaps somewhat strange that, this infernal practice should still obtain in the territories of a Prince in warm alliance with the British Government, and possessing such an intelligent and clear-headed Minister as Sir Jung Bahadoor. A contemporary suggests that Government would do well to enter into a fresh treaty with the Nepal Durbar binding the latter to enforce prohibition of *Suttee*,—a custom which has already been put a stop to in the estates of Rajpootana at the special direction and interference of the British authorities.

MR. FRANCIS HAMLIN, whose eccentric, though national, partiality for the use of revolvers, might have proved fatal to Captain Grou of the Meinam, appeared before Mr. Reily, the Police Magistrate, Calcutta, on Saturday. A certificate from Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, pronounced him to be perfectly sane ; but as General Litchfield, the American Consul, undertook to send him home by some means which he would adopt in concert with the Police and the Government, Captain Grou united with the prisoner's counsel in requesting that the Court would allow the charge to be withdrawn. The captain, it appears, was unwilling to prosecute from the first, and had only been forced into the matter by a sense of responsibility. The prosecution, however, is now out of his hands, and the Government Solicitor very properly refused to withdraw the charge. As Mr. Hamlin is now sane, it will be a subject for inquiry whether he was labouring under temporary insanity when he fired at Captain Grou, or under the influence of an ordinary passion which, taking a murderous turn, would be properly regarded as criminal. In the former case he will of course be made over to his friends for safe keeping, but in the latter, public interests forbid that he should be again allowed to occupy a position in which he can shoot down people whom he dislikes with impunity.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Surgeon-General B. M. S. to-day at 1 P.M. to examine Major W. Gully, Royal Artillery, Lieut LeMarchant, 39th Foot, Quarter Master Sibbold, 51st Foot, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE 21st Hussars are under orders to leave Lucknow on the 3rd proximo.

MAJOR LITTLE succeeds Lt. Col. Hunter as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Saugor District.

F. BATTERY Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Lindsay, marched out of Lucknow before dawn on the morning of the 24th in order of relief.

CAPTAIN G. W. SMITH, of H. M.'s 85th Light Infantry, has been appointed Brigade Major at Meean Meer, in succession to Captain Prinsep, 21st Hussars, proceeding home with his regiment.

HER MAJESTY'S 17th Regiment have again gone into barracks, their order of march for the 23rd current having been countermanded. The regiment will probably not get the route until the middle of November.

IN future indents for seeds for soldiers' gardens should be despatched so as to reach the office of the Quarter Master General not later than the 15th December in each year.

THE Government of India have ruled that an officer of a native regiment, being a candidate for the Commissariat Department, is to be retained on the rolls of the corps, and to hold a lien on the pay of his regimental appointment until the date of his passing the preliminary departmental examination.

THE CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

THE following is the distribution of the Forces to be assembled at the Kirwee and Roorkee Camps of Exercise with appointments thereto :—

KIRWEE OR SOUTHERN CAMP.

Commander of the Force.

Major-General Sir H Tombs, K C B., V.C.
Captain H. M. Seward, R. A., Aide-de-Camp.
Major A. Schmid, Asst. Adjt.-General, with temporary rank of Depy. Adjt.-General.
Major D. S. Warren, 14th Foot, Asst. Adjt.-General.
Lieut.-Colonel C M. Macgregor, Asst. Quarter-master-General, with temporary rank of Deputy Quarter-master-General.

Artillery Brigade.

Col. C. R. O. Evans, Commanding.
E Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.
A " 19th " "
E " 19th " "
G " 19th " "

1st Division.

Brigdr.-General J. M. N Walker, C.B., Commanding.
Major M.C. Farrington, 51st Foot, Asst. Adjt.-General.
Captain R. H. Grant, R. A., Deputy Asst. Qr.-Master-General.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel G. W. M. Hall, C. B., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain J. Upperton, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Brigade Major.
3rd Madras Light Cavalry.
Central India Horse.
18th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Col. C. J. Fullerton, 11th Madras L. In'y., Commanding.
Lieut. H. M. L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Brigade Major.
2nd Battn. 19th Foot.
5th Madras Light Infantry.
9th Native Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel M. Walker, V. C., 3rd Foot, Commanding.
Captain T. N. Walker, 32nd N. I., Brigade Major.
2nd Battn. 26th Foot.
6th Native Infantry.
11th Madras Native Infantry.

2nd Division

Brigadier-General M. A S. Biddulph, C.B., Commanding.
Captain L. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers. A.D.C
Major C. Aeon, 51st Foot, Asst. Adjt.-General, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel G. R. Phillips, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain H. C. Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, Brigade Major.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.
19th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel G. Holroyd, 6th N. I., Commanding.
Captain G. A. White, 40th Foot, Brigade Major.
63rd Foot.
15th Madras N. I.
37th N. I.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel V. H. Bowles, 63rd Foot, Commanding
1st Battn. 3rd Foot.
35th Native Infantry.

Commissariat Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Macbean, Asst. Commy.-General 1st Class.
Captain O. M. Graham, Sub-Assistant Commy.-General, 1st Class.
Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Cox, Sub-Assistant Commy.-General, 1st Class.
Capt. W. R. Banbury, Sub-Assistant Commy.-General, 2nd Class.
Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, Sub-Assistant Commy.-General, 3rd Class.

Provost Marshal's Department.
Ecclesiastical Department.
UMPIRE STAFF.

Artillery.

Colonel U. M. J. Mackay, Royal Artillery.
Major E. Markham, 18 A R. H. A.
Major B. L. Gordon, 18-Bde., R. H A.
Major R. C. W. Campbell Commanding R. A.

Cavalry.

Colonel W. R. E. Alexander, 1st Bengal Cavalry.
Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hankin, 4th "
Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Campbell, 9th "
Lieut.-Colonel F. C. J. Brownlow, 7th "
Major W. Musgrave, 15th "

Infantry

Colonel R. G. Coles, 2-1st Foot.
" C. F. G. Lamb, 37th N. I.
" H. C. Anderson, 4th N. I.
Lieut.-Colonel H. King, 13th N. I.
" E. H. Langmore, 33rd N. I.
" W. B. Shawe, 2nd N. I.
" C. Blewitt, 65th Foot.
" S G. Carter, 62nd Foot.
Major T. C. Hinds, 40th Foot.
" P. H F. Harris, 11th N I.
" F. N Armstrong, 45th N. I.

ROORKEE NORTHERN CAMP.

Commander of the Force.

Major-General the Hon. Fred. Thesiger, C B.
Captain E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars, A.-D.-C.
Lieut.-Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, 29th N. I., Dy. Adjt.-General.
Major De D'C. Clarke, 4th Hussars, A. A. G.
Captain A. Gregson, Dy. Asst. Q. M. G. with temporary rank of Deputy Q. M. G.

Commander of Division.

Brigadier-General R. O. Bright C.B
Lieutenant C Roberts, 72nd Highlanders, Dy. Asst. Qr.-Master General.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel J. F. Richardson, C.B., 6th B. C., Commanding.
Captain J. A. A. Baker, 6th Ben. Cavalry, Brigade Major.
11th Hussars.
15th Hussars.
8th Bengal Cavalry.
14th Bengal Cavalry.

Artillery Brigade.

Col. A. Bunny, C.B., Commanding
A Battery C. Brigade R. H. Artillery.
A Battery F. Brigade R. H. Artillery.
B Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.
B Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Col. H. G. Woods, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, Commanding,
Capt. O. Schmidt, 109th Foot, Brigade Major.
1st Battalion 17th Foot.
85th Foot.
27th Native Infantry.
2nd Goorkhas.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Col. J. Doran, 27th N. I., Commanding.
Capt. R. Hill, 79th Foot, Brigade Major.
1st Battalion 8th Foot.
109th Foot.
5th Native Infantry.
24th Native Infantry.

Commissariat Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Davidson, Asst. Commissary-General 1st Class.
Major C. S. Lane, Deputy Asst. Commissary-General, 1st Class.
Captain N. B. Burlton, Sub-Asst. Commissary-General, 1st Class
Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Asst. Commissary-General, 1st Class,
Lieut. L. W. Christopher Sub-Asst. Commissary-General, 3rd Class.

UMPIRE STAFF.

Artillery.

Col. C. Douglas, R. A.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Johnson, D-A. R. H. A.

Cavalry.

Lt.-Col. C. J. S. Gough, V. C., 5th Bengal Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. W. D. Massy, 5th Lancers.
Major R. C. Low, 15th Bengal Cavalry.
Capt. O. Barnes, 10th Bengal Cavalry.

Infantry.

Col. H. R. Browne, 37th Foot.
Col. W. C. Trevor, C. B, 54th Foot.
Col. H. P. M. Boisragon, 4th Sikhs.
Col. E. J. Langmore, 31st N. I.
Lt.-Col. J. F. Stafford, 19th N. I.
Lt.-Col. G. H Thompson, 15th N. I.
Lt.-Col. J. McKay, 2-12th Foot.
Lt.-Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, 30th N. I.

A NEGRO'S KNOWLEDGE OF AN OATH.—An intelligent contraband, being about to be sworn as a witness, was objected to, on the ground of ignorance of the nature of an oath ; when the following dialogue occurred :—Judge : "Brown, do you know what you are about to do ?" Brown : "Yes, I s'pose I does, massa. I'se gwine to kiss de book." Judge : "But what will be done to you if you tell a lie ? Where will you go to if you swear falsely ?" Brown : "Well, massa judge, I dunno 'bout dat. I reckon I'll ketch Jessie from you if you find me out. May be you put me in de jug." Judge : "Well, but when you die what'll become of your soul if you perjure yourself ?" Brown : "Massa, I spec it'll go pretty rough wid me. De devil will get me shua nuff. I reckon I won't kiss de book, judge, dis time ; I'll wait till I can 'member all about it." Judge : "Let the witness be sworn."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ARRIV[illegible] THE ENGLISH MA[illegible] THE 10TH OCTOBER.

ABOUT 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 10th October on board. She left Suez on the 17th inst. at 4 P.M., and Aden on the 23rd at 6 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. J. R. Campbell.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, infant and ayah.
Colonel and Mrs. McPherson.
Captain and Mrs. Knyvett.
Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Sykes.
Mrs. Douglas Fox.
Mr. Pollock's native servant.
Mr., Mrs., Miss, and four Masters Bowes.
Mr. Lipscombe and native servant.
Captain and Mrs. Tompkins, infant, and ayah.
Mrs. and Miss [illegible].
Miss Barclay.
Miss Walker.
Miss Paterson.
Colonel and Mrs. Douglas.
Captain and Mrs. Miller.
Mr. R. B. Pringle.
Mrs. Sherriff.
Captain and Mrs. Seton, infant, and ayah.
Mrs. and Miss Fellon and child.
Mrs. Williams.
Mrs. A. Sells, infant and ayah.
Miss F. Sells.
Miss Hodgson.
Capt. and Mrs. Sconce, infant, and ayah.
Major and Mrs. Vaughan.
Mrs. P. J. White.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Mengens, infant and ayah.
Capt. and Mrs. Robertson.
Mr. Dickson.
Mrs. Dakin.
Mr. J. McKenzie.
Colonel [illegible] Williams, C.B.
Miss Frayling.
Mr. Hos[illegible]g.
Mr. With[illegible]n.
Colonel W. Gray.
Mrs. G. H. Marshall.
Mr. Cochrane.
Miss Townsend.
Mr. Winstone's ayah.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Bey and Son, and two native servants.
Mr. Peirce.
Miss Armstrong.
Mrs. Hallum, infant, and ayah.
Mr. T. C. Rasing.
Mr. and Mrs. Benson.
Mr. J. H. J. Holt.
Mr. J. Douglas.
Mrs. Chart and infant.
Mr. Gell.
Mrs. Glancy.
Mr. [illegible] Hewitt.
Mr. C. H. [illegible].
Mr. Jebb.
Mrs. J. C. Cooke.
Sub Lieutenant Ravenshaw.
Sub-Lieutenant Benson.
Sub-Lieutenant Lake.
Sub-Lieutenant Alexander.
Sub-Lieutenant Gra[illegible]ger.
Mrs Dunlop and child.
Mrs. Edrington.
Sub-Lieutenant Tonnolby.
Mrs. Graham and child.
Mrs. and Miss [illegible]arnett, child, and infant.
Miss Lindsay.
Mr. D. Christie, Snr.
Mr. D. Christie, Junr.
Sub Lieut Purchas.
Mr W. Gibbs.
Mr R. H Vivian.
Mrs. Evans and child.
Sub-Lieut. Georges.
Major Bushby.
Mrs. Dyson and infant.
Mr. Booker.
Lieutenant Wiche.
Mrs. [illegible]abb, child, and infant.
Mr. Shorten.
Mr W. Jarvis.
Mr. T. C. Jarvis.
Col. Doveton's ayah.
Mr. Carr
Mr. Claridge.
Mr Steuart's ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. Hale and two infants.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs. and Miss Robinson.
Mrs. Sim, child, and maid.
Mr. J. P. Thomas.
Mr. J. D. Ward
Mrs. Acton
Mr. H Berger
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer
Miss Humble
Mr. Herrold
Mr. Rhodius
Mr. Marguardt
Mr. Argenti
Mr. Mossop
Mr. Newcomen
Mr Wroughton
Mr. McRae
Mr. Buckley
Major-General Sir Chas Reid, K.C.B., and Lady Reid
Mr. and Mrs. Place
Mr. J P. Barker

Mr. and Mrs. Pertia.
Mrs. C. Marsh.
Mrs. G. W. Shaw.
Mr. G. E Thomas.
Mr. R. Dixon
Mr. L [illegible].
Khan Bahadoor Jusuf Ali.
Mr. A. Neild.
Mr. Calvert.
Colonel [illegible] Browne.
Captain Wood.
Mr. Morton.
Mr Keele.
Mr. Fuchs.
Mr. DeSouza.
Mr. Pomeroy.
Mr. Yacobi-Hamel.
Rev. Mr. Barker
Mr. G. Ayerst.
Mr. [illegible] Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Newton.

FROM ANCONA.

Miss Tyrwhitt.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbage.
Mr. R. Knyvett
Mr. and Mrs. Ridsdale.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Pollock.
Mr. Rivaz.
Miss Tyrwhitt's servant.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. Wallace.
Capt. Fetherill.
Miss Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. Broadhurst and European female servant.

FROM MALTA—Mrs. Oliphant.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Negroponti.

Mr. Veycha.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. Varinsth.

The Australia experienced fine weather generally on the passage from Southampton.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 10TH OCTOBER.

THE Liberals have not won a victory, but escaped another defeat at Bath this week. At a time, however, when the loss or gain of a single seat is considered of the greatest importance as showing the state of public feeling towards the Ministry, it is much that the Conservatives have been fairly beaten in the attempt to secure the whole representation of Bath for their party. The moral effect of the Liberal success will be the greater, because the Conservatives reckoned so confidently on returning Mr. Forsyth that Mr. Disraeli was induced to write and publish a song of triumph before the election took place. Nothing, as it turns out, could have been more ill timed than the note to Lord Grey de Wilton which was read aloud at Bath as a Conservative manifesto. Had Mr. Disraeli only waited for the result, the chances are that Mr. Forsyth would have been elected, and then there would have been good reason for crowing. But the literary leader of the Conservative party, though he usually plays decorum with great propriety, is apt to be led by his imagination, or sometimes it may be by sheer love of mischief, into doing very reckless things. Probably, the long series of Conservative successes had thrown his mind off the balance for a moment, and he thought the time had come when he could make a vigorous onslaught on the Government with the hearty approval of a majority of the nation. The unmeasured vituperation in which he indulges in his letter to Lord Grey de Wilton sounds like the "wild shriek of liberty" of a man who feels he may at last throw aside the mask and revel with impunity in abuse of opponents whom he has been obliged to treat with a ceremony irksome to his nature. The letter, it is needless to say, is extremely well written, and very amusing; but, as Captain Hayter has, in spite of it, been elected for Bath, one can but say that Mr. Disraeli has shot his bolt, and made nothing by it. Not that the Conservative failure at Bath is likely to be repeated at Taunton and Hull. There is no pause or break in the decay of Mr. Gladstone's popularity; and, though Bath has refused to back Mr. Disraeli's theory that the country is enthusiastic for a Conservative policy, the discontent with the conduct of the Ministry must continue to grow. It is not that people want Mr Disraeli for Prime Minister. Things have come to such a pass in the world of English politics, that I believe the nation is as indifferent as it can be to the triumph of either party. It dislikes the party in power more than the party in Opposition, because the former is directly answerable for the disgrace brought on England by the contemptible part she now plays in the world; but I don't know any one who is sincerely convinced that the Conservatives would do anything to restore England's reputation. Mr. Disraeli, in fact, has frankly acknowledged that he has no policy to offer to the country, and Mr. Bright's address to his constituents, in which the member for Birmingham appears in the character of the heavy father of comedy and has little to say beyond—"Bless you, my children."—has disappointed the expectation that the Ministry would put forth a new political programme to conciliate all sections of the Liberal party. Mr. Bright only says that he means to stand by his principles, but the difficulty is to make out what his principles are on the educational and other questions which now engage public attention.

Two events of the highest importance have happened in France. In the first place, M. Thiers has renewed his declaration of faith in the Republic as the only form of government by which France can be saved, and has formally accepted the leadership of the united Left in the struggle against the partisans of a Bourbon restoration. It is now certain that, in the voting for or against a Monarchy, the Assembly will be pretty evenly divided; and in this case the Royalists will only be able to carry their point by a *coup d'état*, which would ultimately bring on a civil war. They may indeed try an appeal to the country, but it seems to be admitted that such an appeal would result in the restoration of the Empire. The prospects of the Monarchists are, therefore, by no means bright, after all their scheming, and their position is not improved by the evident desire of Germany and Italy that either the Republic or the Empire shall be established in France. A Bourbon restoration, under whatever condition, means the triumph of clerical influence in France, and a Government which has just severed the last link of connexion with Rome and begun the formation of a new church owning in all things the supremacy of the State, cannot see with indifference the revival of the reign of priestcraft in France. The Germans do not object to the Napoleonic Empire, because they know it cannot by its origin become the mere slave of Rome, and they have ceased to dread its warlike power; but they hate the Bourbon, and the *North German Gazette* this week goes out of its way to sneer in the most offensive manner at the Duc d'Aumale, certainly the most inoffensive of the Orleans princes. The second remarkable fact in current French history is the commencement of the trial of Marshal Bazaine. The strange feature in the indictment is that it reads as if Marshal MacMahon, being in power, were trying to clear his own reputation at the expense of that of a brother Marshal. But so far as one can judge, it is not Bazaine himself whom the prosecutors are aiming at. The passages describing the negotiations that took place between the two Marshals before one of them was cooped up in Metz and the other ensnared at Sedan form the real gist of the first part of the report. You will see that neither Bazaine nor MacMahon is directly accused of having caused the loss to France of the army that capitulated at Sedan. Reference is made to the interference of M. Rouher to compel the Emperor and MacMahon, against their better judgment, to march to Sedan; and then, it is said, when Bazaine sent a despatch showing that the effort to reach him would be useless, Colonel Stoffel intercepted the despatch, so that MacMahon did not receive it in time to change his plans. The question suggested by the report is, by whose authority did Colonel Stoffel (a special *protégé* of the Emperor and the leading Bonapartists) suppress this all important despatch; and, if the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues can bring this act home to M. Rouher, or even cause him to be suspected of having done it, they will have disabled the most formidable of their Parliamentary foes and done grievous damage to the cause of the Imperialists. The object of the trial is, therefore, political rather than military, for in the second section of the report the evident intention of the reporters is to discredit the cause the Marshal wished to serve rather than to punish him personally.

Sir Samuel Baker has arrived in London this week, and it is likely that at the next meeting of the Geographical Society he will be called upon to defend his theory that Lakes Tanganyika and Nyanza are the same sheet of water. Baker has, however, plenty of audacity, moral as well as physical, and I daresay he will be able to talk down the geographers, who are at this disadvantage, that they can bring no witnesses to contradict him. On another point it would be easy to bring evidence showing that probably Baker is mistaken in thinking his mission will have very valuable results. He himself is full of enthusiasm about the humane energy of Ismail Khedive, who is described as having hardly any other object in life than to put down the slave-trade. Now, if you read Sir B. Frere's despatches from Egypt in the Zanzibar Blue Book, you will find that according to Sir Bartle slavery is on the increase in Egypt, and that the Khedive avows he has no intention of putting it down. He told the English Envoy, indeed, that if the slave-trade were crushed at its source domestic slavery in Egypt would necessarily perish. But it is more to the purpose to say that, while the Egyptians are willing to pay a high price for slaves, slaves will be brought to them by any one of the hundred different routes leading from the interior of Africa. We may repress the trade here or there, but it will find other openings, especially while we permit it to be carried on with impunity under the Egyptian and Turkish flags in the Red Sea. Sir S. Baker may be honestly persuaded that the Khedive means well; but the English public will show more than its usual credulity if it swallow this traveller's tale. Why, it is quite plain now that, with all the fuss we have made about the slave-trade on the East African Coast, the trade will flourish so long as our Ministry shrinks from taking possession of part of the coast and forming free settlements there. If we had done this during the Abyssinian war, the slave-trade might have been at an end by this time; but that unequalled opportunity was lost; and now all we seem to have the resolution to do is to write long despatches and indulge in unlimited bragging.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 10TH OCTOBER.

THE big new Turkish loan of nearly 28 millions sterling nominal, of which eight millions are to be subscribed here, was issued on Wednesday under the auspices of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. As very severe attacks have lately been made on the state of the Turkish finances, the *Economist*, in an elaborate article, going so far as to say that "Turkish finance is plainly now almost desperate, and unless some accident should intervene the catastrophe will probably occur very soon;" the contractors of the loan have thought it right to circulate a memorandum on the subject of the late budgets. It was quite time to do something of the kind. The *exposé* of the *Economist* was crushing, and incidentally it became more so by an admission which it elicited from the Turkish Consul-General that the borrowings of Turkey were really on a far greater scale than the *Economist* had stated. That journal had pointed out that, whereas it had already been arranged that Turkey was to borrow £10,000,000 annually for the next five years, it now appeared that the amount to be borrowed at once was £15,000,000, meaning of course that this £15,000,000 was part of the fifty millions which Turkey was obliged to anticipate before the time. Thereupon the Turkish Consul-General here, M. Gadban, sends a correction to the effect that the loan now to be raised—£15,000,000 effective, but 28 millions nominal—is not in substitution for the first annual borrowing of £10,000,000, but is an altogether distinct loan over and above the other. He says that the fifty millions transaction is solely for the making of railways, chiefly in Asiatic Turkey, while the new loan is for the consolidation of the floating debt. Now such a statement only adds force to the assertion of the *Economist* that the case of Turkey is nearly desperate, for these loans accumulate fresh charges on the annual revenue much faster than the annual increase of that revenue. But the memorandum just circulated by the Imperial Ottoman Bank is meant to show the financial situation in a light rosy enough to tempt investors. It points out that although the budgets of 1871-2 and 1872-3 showed a deficit, that was owing to an accidental change in the accounts and to some allowances made in the shape of a return of Dimes, but that the receipts by themselves showed an increase of £1,306,119. There was also a saving in the expenditure on the Ministries of War, Marine, Finance, and Interior. The receipts have increased to the extent of £7,677,208, or 70 per cent. in all, over the revenue of 1861-2. As for the increase of expenditure it is pointed out that this has been mainly owing to the disturbances in Crete and Montenegro, which cost Turkey many millions, and led to the large expenditure for ironclads, arms, &c. But the improvement of communications, we are told, has not been neglected; amongst other things roads have been made in the Vilayet of the Danube, which have already had the effect of increasing the revenue. As for railways, whereas in January of this year only short sections were open from Constantinople and Salonica, about 35 miles in all, trains are now running regularly between Constantinople and Adrianople—204 miles—and from Salonica and other places in Roumelia to certain towns and ports for 438 miles—making 638 in all. The whole Roumelian network being 1,432 miles, about half is thus open. The only piece of Asiatic railway actually under construction is that from Scutari to Ismid, but its prolongation is being pushed forward. All this is favourable enough, but its publication here has in no way helped the loan. Under any circumstances it would have been a failure as complete as the Egyptian transaction, but the *coup de grace* has really been administered by a protest which has been sent to the Committee of the Stock Exchange by some brokers and dealers, who claim that the loan should not be admitted to the official list on the ground that the Turkish Government has broken faith with the subscribers to the 9 per cent. loan in not giving them 5 per cent. bonds in lieu of those sent in for conversion. I believe the good-easy Turks have been guilty of nothing worse than sheer laxity of administration, and that official laziness explains the whole matter, but nevertheless the protest has answered its purpose. The present is not a good time for floating doubtful loans, and the slightest additional taint of discredit is fatal. The secret of the rapid repetition of Turkish and Egyptian loans is the same in both cases. Whenever the proceeds of a loan are exhausted—and this never takes long—the Government borrows on its notes of hand from the local bankers, under the form of Treasury bills or *mandats*, and when it has exhausted its resources of credit, arranges a fresh loan to pay them off. These loans when they can be floated at all are most profitable to the contractors, and a good deal of booty is divided. Hence they are always in requisition by the financiers of the capital, and those who fail in getting the concession and the accompanying *pots de vin*, do what they can to spoil the game of their rivals. This is the explanation of much of the hostility to the new loan.

I should add, before quitting the Turkish loan, that although a failure here, it is said to be largely subscribed in Paris and other Continental cities, and the Syndicate which adopts it will of course take care that it is nominally covered.

The Board of Trade returns for September repeat the story of declining trade, which has now been told for the last four or five months. The total export was £22,274,225 against £23,148,026 in September last year, and the falling off has been mainly in cotton yarn and manufactures, and woollen manufactures. But even iron and coal have decreased in quantity now—the former particularly,—and from all appearances our export to the United States and Canada will ere long be a thing of the past. Cotton goods, as I have said, have declined; and the proportions for Bombay are as follows:—Yarn, 510,620 lbs. last month against 171,200 lbs. in September 1872; piece-goods, 18,516,000 yards last month against 13,227,800 yards in September 1872. The transit exports via Egypt are—yarn, 186,200 lbs. against 469,240 lbs. in September 1872; piece-goods, 7,597,300 yards against 14,928,000 in September 1872. The import of cotton last month was 738,173 cwts. against 485,458 cwts. in the corresponding month of 1872, the proportion from British India being 357,915 cwts. against 330,260 cwts. The chief increase has of course been from America.

In one of my letters last July I remember criticising the Rio Tinto mine scheme which Messrs Matheson and Co. had brought out for the benefit of the Spanish Government, of whom they had bought the mines for an enormous sum, represented partly by cash payment and partly by *pagarés* or obligations maturing at stated dates. I condemned the project, and pointed out that in such a country as Spain in its present state there was no security for the performance of the promises held out. It now appears that the Madrid Government, in other words Senor Castelar, the virtual Dictator of Spain, driven to his wits' end to obtain money, has imposed an export duty of 5 per cent. on all produce of the country sent to foreign countries; and a further tax of 3 per cent. on profits derived from coal and iron mines, and of 5 per cent. on profits derived from all other mines. The "other mines" mean of course the copper workings of Rio Tinto, the quicksilver mines mortgaged to Rothschilds, and the lead mines. Senor Castelar's tax of 5 per cent. is therefore simply a confiscation of so much of the dividends promised to the shareholders, and the step illustrates the danger attending Spanish investments. The very same authority that imposes a tax of 5 per cent. may to-morrow impose one of 10 or even 50 per cent., or, under the plea of State necessity, may appropriate the profits altogether. These Rio Tinto mines, I am assured, were offered first to Rothschilds, whose tender for them was just a third of what Matheson's ultimately agreed to pay, nearly two millions sterling.

The cotton market has been decidedly active this week, and the sales large, amounting to no less than 127,000 bales, the imports being not half that figure. The principal cause of this animation is the sudden falling off in the imports, due partly to the American financial crisis and partly to the usual movements of the season, but the improved position of things in Manchester has also something to do with it. The favourable change in the money market moreover helps, by inducing buyers to come forward who had been a little nervous about immediate prospects. All this week the money market has grown easier and easier; there is far more capital about than can be employed, and the rates have accordingly gone down, until now they are fully 1 per cent. under the official minimum. The suddenness and completeness of this change are very remarkable, but the truth is that there was always plenty of money about, and the movements in the rate by the Bank directors were taken solely to check the drain of gold.

The East India wool sales at Liverpool passed off better than had been anticipated, and although the quantity was large, all, with the exception of about 1,800 bales, sold at rates that may be considered satisfactory. A good deal was withdrawn, but this is supposed to have happened rather because the description was inferior and unsuitable for present requirements than from any fear of lower rates ruling during the immediate future.

A few failures have been noted this week. They are: Thomas Briggs, yarn doubler, Oldham, liabilities from £20,000 to £30,000; Lewis and Stockwell, shipbuilders, East Greenwich, debts £58,000, assets £27,000; T. B. Porter and Co., Lincoln, gas and general engineers, to be wound up under liquidation, liabilities unknown, assets about £15,000; Isidore Leveaux, trading as the Standard Measure Wine Company, liabilities about £30,000: in this case a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound was accepted. A meeting of the creditors of Tappenbeck and Co. of Liverpool, in the Brazilian trade, whose suspension was announced last July, has been held, when it appeared that the liabilities were £308,765, and the assets £178,769. The creditors have accepted a composition of 10s. in the pound.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 10.)

THE trial of Marshal Bazaine is the absorbing topic of events in France. The court opened on October 6, and some days have been occupied in reading the indictment, and General Rivière's report, which contains the nature of the charges and accusations brought against the marshal. The Duc D'Aumale is the president. A new cabinet has been formed, which comprises three members of the Right, four of the Centre Right, and two members of the Conservative faction, of which M. Pradié is president. The Government have been taking severe measures against the Republican press, the sale of several journals having been prohibited throughout France. It is stated that T. Thiers will publicly support the continuance of Marshal MacMahon in office.

Details of the bombardment of Alicante describe the attack as very sharp while it lasted, but speak of the firing from the insurgent ironclads as perfectly ridiculous and useless. Great excitement prevails in Cartagena, and the bombardment is hourly expected to commence. Several engagements have taken place between the Republican troops and the Carlists, in which the latter are reported to have been defeated.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Constantinople, and has been well received by the Sultan. After reviewing the Ottoman fleet, His Royal Highness departed for the Crimea.

Captain Jack and three of the Modoc captives have been hanged by the American authorities. Business has only partially recovered from the recent financial panic.

Mr. Arch, the secretary of the Agricultural Labourers' Association, has been well received in Canada, but the results of his interviews with Canadian farmers are not at present of such a nature as to favour the emigration of English labourers to that colony.

The trans-Atlantic balloon, after a short voyage of less than 100 miles, was overtaken by a storm, and the aeronauts had to descend hastily to save their lives. They landed in Connecticut.

It is expected that the Queen, attended by the youthful members of the royal family, will return to Windsor Castle about the 13th of next month.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been enjoying the sport of deer-stalking in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie, killing two fine stags. With the Princess, His Royal Highness is expected to return to London next week.

Kensington Palace is being fitted up as the future residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne. It is further stated that Clarence House, formerly the residence of the Duchess of Kent, is being prepared for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh and his intended bride.

Lord St. Leonards has been dangerously ill, but is now recovering.

A general election this year is now considered improbable.

Lord Justice Sir W. M. James, Lord Penzance, and the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., have been appointed to act as Royal Commissioners to inquire into the alleged grievances of officers of Her Majesty's army consequent on the abolition of purchase.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Dec. 16.

On accepting the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Bright has issued an address to the electors of Birmingham soliciting their suffrages.

Captain Hayter has been returned as the Liberal member for Bath by a majority of 139 votes over Mr. Forsyth, the Conservative candidate.

In the Tichborne trial the usual class of witnesses for the defence have been examined this week; all testifying to the identity of the Claimant. The cross-examination has in some cases been very severe.

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker have arrived safely in London. A general narrative of their expedition has been published, which will be found highly interesting.

The Cesarewitch Stakes have been won by Lord Lonsdale's King Lud; Royal George second; Pirate third. The Middle Park Plate was won by Mr. Keswick's Newry.

There has been no alteration in the Bank rate, and the Money Market remains undisturbed.

Sir Edwin Landseer will be buried to-morrow in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Irish Roman Catholic clergy are joining the Home Rule movement in large numbers.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Edwin Landseer; Col. J. Kitson, M.S.C.; F. S. Child, Esq., late M.C.S.; C. D. Bentley, Esq., of the High Court, Bombay; Count de Strzlecki, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Swettenham; T. B. Tolputt, late I.N.; Lady Campbell; Lady W. J. Herschel; Capt. J. J. Watts, late 85th Regiment; R. Cole, Esq., J.P. and D.L.; C. B. Fyfe, Esq., of the General Post Office; G. Goldie, late Capt. 93rd Highlanders; H. Morton, Esq., J.P. for Wisbeach; S. Moses, J.P. late of Tasmania; J.C. Pickersgill-Cunliffe, late M.P.; Lord Howden; Mrs. Gatty.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not often big with an idea, but when by chance I do get that way I like to be delivered of it with all despatch. At present the off-spring of my imagination is such a darling, duck, &c., &c., that I can't help holding the dear one up for everybody's admiration. By the way, if you don't consider this style of language quite O. K. don't print it: just as you please. The Camp of Exercise is coming on, and the former Health Officer is on general duty, Presidency Division. Now, why shouldn't he get a wing of a regiment to march through the country with and bring safely up to the Camp. I am sure that a renewal of his acquaintance with lazy fevers, shoe-bites, &c., would do him a lot of good, and besides they might make him sanitary something or another for the Camp. I know if I were chief "Boss" and had such an irrepressible gentleman as that at my disposal, I'd make use of him: that's

A FACT.

GOSSIP FROM POONA.

POONA, 28TH OCTOBER.

THERE is a Cold Weather Race Meeting in prospective, and as soon as a prospectus is drawn up I shall communicate to you its particulars with my comments thereon.

Many of your sporting readers must have received, with painful surprise, intelligence of the fatal accident which befel Colonel Probyn's waler steeplechaser, Middy, at Dehra Doon. The unfortunate animal—unfortunate from the very commencement of his racing career, having scored but two "wins,"—it would appear, had the "pull" of all his opponents, going within himself with the strength of a Hercules, when, the sporting Colonel's luck being at zero, and with the "uncertainties of the turf" ever attendant on this "national sport," the horse that was going alongside of Middy struck against him at one of the last flights, and flung him and his rider with fatal force to the "turf." The rider was considerably shaken, and had a miraculous escape, inasmuch as poor Middy was so severely injured as to have necessitated his being shot. After the accident occurred, Middy, I am told, galloped frantically twice round the course, and wildly rushed with fitful starts here and there, bleeding at the same time profusely through his nostrils, eyes, and mouth, and seemed to suffer excruciating agony till the rifle ball silenced all for ever.

The Divorce Case, Hogg vs. Cordery, has really become a "decided nuisance," as your Madras contemporary dubs it. Every question, quarrel, and what not has two sides; but this case has apparently four, two for Mr. Hogg and two for his wife—morality and legality! It is a "poser," to say the least of it, though Government seems to have taken in all four sides at one glance with its Janus-eyes, and made summary work of it!

The amateurs of H. M.'s 56th gave their farewell performance (on Wednesday and Friday before last) at their little theatre at Ghorepurie. They maintained on this occasion all the glory of their old reputation, and perhaps added to it in their representation of "The Robber of the Rhine." It would be "invidious to individualize" (another stereotyped expression) any one's acting, unless, indeed, I passed a word of praise on Staff Sergeant Byrne and Corporal Hoxell, the former of whom, but for an unmelodious pronunciation of certain words, and a facial defect or two, would stand high enough in the category of amateurs. The latter was the feature of the night. Two officers took parts, and while crediting the one with an incalculable amount of *sang froid*, I must only say of the other I'm *blest* if I understood two words of all he muttered. The string band of the regiment attended, and was not the least attraction in the charms of the evening.

The Poona Hunt, or rather several members belonging thereto, went out some days ago, and they *did* succeed in *hunting* a boar and sow into a prickly pear covert! "What's in a name?"

Two Australian horse-dealers, named Lala and Warren, arrived here some short time since with a batch of sixty-nine walers, all stabled for the present at H. H. Aga Khan's. They are a rare lot too; or at all events one of them, a small mangy looking cob, is certainly a rare animal, since Mr. Lala asserts with a seeming unbounded confidence that he (the aforesaid cob) would accomplish the *rare* feat of leaping a dead wall over five feet high! I have seen this "great jumper" of *unknown celebrity* in the stable, and I would only ask the dealer, in mercy to cob and rider (whoever that might be) not to jeopardize the necks of both, at least for the present, the said cob being in any but jumping condition. This *would* be "cruelty to animals" forsooth!

As I was out riding the other day I witnessed a strange spectacle that had more of the demoniacal than human in it. A vast crowd of Hindoos were making their way through the public streets, and to the "shrill screams" of the native clarionet, and the worse than "stormy music" of the Eastern drum, a woman, evidently under the influence of some intoxicating drug or potion, was dancing wildly, and with a lighted torch, which she swung to and from above and below her shoulders, inflicted on herself severe burns. She was said to be carrying out a vow; but I would have liked to see the police carry her into custody. A most uncivilized proceeding for civilized India!

We have had on Wednesday and Thursday last an occasional sprinkling of rain, which has toned down the heat during the day and lent a fresh glow to the "gold-green" leaves and lifted the heads of the half-drooping roses still left in our gardens. The mornings sunless, though not cheerless, till a late hour, have all the bracing and pleasant "feel" of an Indian winter, when it is delightful to wander out into the topes of mango trees on the banks of the Moola, or to ride to the Race-course where

"The fresh gale o'er the green lawn blows."

I quote from memory, and hope I do no poetical injustice to poor Harry White. At nights we feel snug and cozy in our warm rooms, over a "readable" romance, till the evening gun sends forth its hoarse boom, and the bray of the military trumpets (cold weather sounds, for it is only in the cold weather, owing to the direction of the wind, that I can hear them) reminds me of

"Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Early hours, say I, to enjoy with a true relish, with a brain unfevered with late hours at night, these beautiful mornings.

So old Mulharao has been acting King Cophetua! The "parent of golden dreams" has, in this instance, quite eclipsed politics. The Resident at Baroda must find it hard work having to hold the heavy scales that carry Princess vs. Legislation; but so it is, and the sage Colonel is at his wits' end to know how he is to act. Who can, after this, declare that materials for works of fictions are wanting in India? It only requires members of the "literary craft" to gather and fashion them into articles fit for the literary mart, and as the editor of the *Chameleon* invites contributions from, or rather makes monetary "bids" for, members of the light brigade of Literature (I do not suppose he means only *funny* people of the Aliph Cheem *calibre*) I would suggest to the said members to proceed at once to Baroda and make use of the *regal* materials to be found there.

Excitement is at fever heat here in anticipations of the coming Camp of Exercise, and many warlike hearts

"—————— though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

I would not have you translate literally the words of the "divine genius of America": I quote them here to suit a *moral* purpose. The Camp of Exercise *might end* rather ruefully for some of our military veterans, at least I am told so. I hope not, however. Had I possessed the descriptive powers of a Campbell I should have made it my business to locate myself in some "hidden nook" (as the British poet did behind the walls of a convent that overlooked the plains of Hohenlinden) at Chinchwud, whence I could command a view of the great camp with its many newly purchased "buck-jumping" steeds "eager for the fray"—perhaps too eager, as they might prove to the cost of their gallant riders, and I would then have given you a glowing sketch of the whole scene. But as it is, you must remain contented with what my slender means will allow, though like a certain military Snobson I cannot help forestalling the "great event" and join him in asking "Wont it be a Show?" and Echo answers, —"*Wont it?*" I am told the "red artillery" will "flash far" at Chinchwud for nearly a whole month, and that even licences are to be granted to respectable merchants to "refresh" the warriors on the field of battle.

By the bye, out of the sixty-nine walers (above mentioned) brought here for sale, Mr. Lala has had the good fortune of selling thirty-one. A small committee, consisting of two officers of the R. H. A., assembled and examined the horses, and purchased twenty-five for the Artillery on account of Government. Six were sold privately.

Several members of the "Poona" Hunt were again out on Wednesday and Friday, and had the pleasure (?) of being hunted themselves by Pluvian Jove on the first day of their sport. They were all pretty well "soaked," but I am glad to inform you, from all reports, that none of them are the worse for it. They were more successful this time, having brought home a "loud" trophy in the shape of a live squeaker.

The Dewallee festivities have come to an end. Having nothing to do the other night, and the atmosphere being crisp and luminously clear with the light of myriads of stars, I thought I would take a stroll out, and witness at the same time the illumination in the bazaar, the Dewallee not having then terminated. I shall not speak of the illumination, for with the exception of some straggling, sickly lights, issuing from a small earthen saucer and a feeble wick, there was nothing worthy of note, unless, perhaps, the pale flame of a die-away blue light, or the red, transient glare of a flower-pot, whose "star-shower" had not the strength to rise above the height of a foot and a half—and then at sudden intervals and in unexpected places (public streets not excepted) the report of crackers thrown heedlessly by yelling urchins, encouraged by complacent parental shortsightedness! Strolling along, however, I found myself near the Malcolm tanks, from where in the direction of Bhowanie Peit I saw a blaze of lights. This was an unusual sight in Poona, at least to me, and sowing "fancies into fancies" I wended my way thitherwards. As I neared the lighted place I was rather surprised to see a huge pendal erected which was magnificently illuminated, and characters, grotesque and otherwise, going through a series of Thespian manœuvres, bedizened and bedecked in all the gorgeous hues of the rainbow. Sable kings and other dignitaries issued from amid a volume of choking smoke lit up with a red and blue light, and on they went to what was apparently intended to represent a stage and went through a series of stagic "effects." I was sorry I could not understand the language used on the occasion; but, on enquiry, was told that the piece in acting was a "sacred drama," the subject being the conversion of a Heathen to Christianity. The actors were of course Madrasees, and while the play was progressing within the pendal, play of a widely different nature was going on without. Little booths were erected on the plain near and about the pendal, on which the confectioner's tables was invitingly laid out with humble dainties; but what was one of the vendor's dumb surprise, when, amid the Babel of sounds and confusion that spread around, he found his dainties, cups and saucers, some with coffee and other without, &c., &c., all on the ground, at one "fell swoop." And where was the perpetrator of this mischief? Before the injured man could recover his senses, a louder Babel of sounds than before arose, for two pugilists entered the "boxing ring;" but ere either had the pleasure of drawing the "claret cork" the police had the honour of linking both gentlemen out. Nor was this scarcely over, when another of the fraternity, under the glowing inspiration of "Billy Stink," put himself in attitude, and burst forth in the wildest strains of broken and loose English into a parody on "A starry night for a ramble," which soon had the effect of making me ramble home.

ARAB SPIRIT.

WAGHEER OUTLAWS IN KATTYWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following interesting letter:—

RAJCOTE, 27TH OCTOBER.

The energetic action commenced by the present Political Agent in Kattywar to put down outlawry so soon as it ventured to make head has already borne good fruit. The plan has been to allow outlaw bands not a day's rest. From the day the rebels made known their being out by a single act of dacoity, the European officers at the head of their own parties have been incessantly on the hunt. The least khubbur has been instantly acted upon: roads blocked; the Native State Police stirred into concert and life: and every belt of jungle thoroughly searched.

There have been two parties out quite unconnected with each other and far separated as to distance, but strange to say both were brought to book simultaneously.

The Wagheers are a chronic sore. Pirates and robbers by descent they have lived for generations by spoiling their neighbours. That they have existed so long is explainable by the fact that they are Gaekwar subjects inhabiting the Baroda dependency of Oka, but find easy shelter and convenience among the nomad population of the Gheer and Burda hills and hardly less in the villages of some petty Chiefs, with whom they intermarry. A party of six or seven of these irreconcileables burst out from Oka some weeks ago on no particular grievance: it is their way. By treachery they contrived to enter a Gondul village and seize the arms of the police who were negligent. Some cutting and slashing occurred, and one of the band was then wounded. Since then there has been no rest for them. Their return to Oka was barred. Mr. Peile's European assistants have never left their traces. They have been hunted from place to place without pause: sometimes encountered, sometimes narrowly missed in the high crops; they were at length spotted. They fought the Nowanuggur police which were upon them, killed a Muckranee, wounded a Jemadar, and escaped for the moment. They were again and at once tracked to a deserted well in the middle of a field, and finding escape hopeless parleyed and surrendered to Captain Salmon and other European officers present.

Their trial is now all that remains, and more than one murder is laid to their charge.

Just before this little event similar good news of the surrender of a party of Dedas was received. These men are *actually in outlawry since* 1867! Originally on a land dispute with their Chief, the late Thakore of Moorvee, their claims were enquired into *ad nauseam*, but not being content they took to outlawry to compel Government to alter its award. For a long time, although they sacked and looted enough to draw attention, the pursuit was languid, and they have hitherto done pretty much as they pleased with the Morvee possessions in Kutch, where these Dedas have also relatives and considerable lands. But the concerted action insisted upon by Mr. Peile has brought the whole party to an unconditional surrender to the Rao's police on the Runn. This we say is very well, and the success is highly creditable to the able officer now acting as Political Agent in Kattywar, and to his assistants. But Kattywar is a wide place. It would take a great many Gujerat Collectorates to make up its area, and the people in the remoter parts are lawless beyond conception except to those who know them.

Mr. Peile's administration has brought outlawry to a low discount, but it is by the free use of his European assistants whose other duties fully occupy them. So it has been in all the real conflicts with Wagheers, some of which have been bloody enough. There is, however, no other material in the country, and now fortunately his assistants work for Mr. P. *con amore*.

Holloway's Pills.—Happy Existence.—How few there are who realise to its possible extent this desirable condition! The head, stomach, and nerves are constantly becoming disordered and bringing corresponding discomforts unless early measures be taken to reduce the unruly actions to order. Holloway's Pills accomplish this purpose most certainly and satisfactorily. Ample printed directions are folded round each box for the guidance of ill seeking care and health. Under the benign influence of these purifying Pills order and regularity reign throughout the entire system, and every human function is wholesomely conducted. No mean advantage possessed by Holloway's gentle yet potent Pills is their incapability of doing any harm. They may be fearlessly administered to the most delicate lady and tenderest infant.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. J. P. Green has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

EXAMINATION IN THE CANARESE LANGUAGE.—Mr. C. E. Lawson, of the Bombay Civil Service, has passed an examination in the Canarese language.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SATTARA.—Mr. E. Hosking received charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Sattara on the 23rd inst.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT IN KATTYWAR.—Mr. E. T. Candy assumed charge of the office of Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar on the 22nd inst.

COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.—Mr. A. E. D. Grey, Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for two months and nineteen days.

TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, has been allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for six months, from the 3rd prox.mo.

"KARTIC YAKADASEE."—The Hindoo festival called the "Kartic Yakadasee" will take place to-day and to-morrow at Walkeshwur, when a great concourse of Hindoos will assemble there.

MR. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Government Savings Bank in the room of the late Mr. Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a labourer employed on board the steam ship Coromandel got seriously injured by a cask of oil falling on him. He was brought on shore and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO-DAY.—The Meeting of the Legislative Council to-day will be held in the Council Hall in the New Secretariat, and not as formerly in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

INFANTICIDE.—On Wednesday the body of a male child, of premature birth, was found by the police on the side of the Falkland Road. The body being examined by the Police Surgeon it was ordered to be buried.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a man named Babajee Urjoon, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a bottle of oil belonging to one Kessowjee Chotabhoy, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Wittoo Sonoo was charged with trespassing in the dwelling-house of one Visram Nana. He admitted the offence and was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

BURGLARY.—A man named Luxmon Ambajee, residing at Nagpada, reported to the police that on Wednesday night some person entered his room and stole therefrom six silver armlets and a red turban, which were left exposed in the room. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

THEFT.—A Mr. E. Pereira, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police the loss of a quantity of gold jewellery, valued at Rs. 172, from a cupboard, during his absence from home. Search is being made by the police for a Goanese who is suspected of the theft, and who has made himself scarce.

VAGRANTS.—Henry Caggins and William Connell, Europeans, were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A CASE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—A butcher named Munoo Kharoo was yesterday charged, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with using a place as a slaughter-house, and offering for sale meat, without having obtained a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.—We learn from the *Broach Wurtman*, that the case against Mr. Ellis, manager of the Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning Factory, in connection with the late boiler explosion at Broach, was to come on for hearing on Monday, before Mr. Birdwood, the presiding judge at the Criminal Sessions. Mr. Ellis has engaged a member of the Bombay Bar for his defence.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th October 1873, Rs. 25,39,655; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 24,458; total balance, Rs. 25,64,123. There are in addition 39,388 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a Mahomedan named Syed Shaik Meera was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Framjee, with voluntarily causing hurt to a boy named Mahomed Allibhoy, by means of an instrument for cutting. The prisoner, who is alleged to be insane, was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—The following arrangements have been made during the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft's temporary absence from Bombay on special duty in the Foreign Department of the Government of India:—Mr. C. R. Ovans to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Mr. G. W. Elliot to act as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent of the district of Colaba, in place of Mr. Ovans.

PARSEE FOOT-BALL CLUB.—A member of the Parsee Football Club sends us the following:—The final match of the season was played on Wednesday last under the captainship of N. Mody (Yellow) and B. Pocha (Red). Being the last day of play, the members mustered numerously. Play commenced at half-past five, and it went on with spirit till moonlight appeared. Two touch-downs were made by Yellows and one by Lowjee (Red), but being at a great distance they failed in place-kicks. N. Mody, Cawasjee, Khambata, Badashaw, Ardashir, and Munchershaw did well for the Yellows, while conspicuous among the Reds were B. Pocha, Jeemi, Shapurjee, Lowjee, J. Mody and A. Wadya. After the play was over, three cheers were given by the members for the success of the Club, and they separated with a hearty farewell, to meet next year. Thus the Parsee Foot-Ball Club season was closed after full four months' play.

WE hear from Mahableshwur that there are many visitors from Bombay now at that beautiful hill station. Our correspondent hopes to have many visitors from Poona, after the Camp of Exercise, when, the great excitement over, our military friends will much need a little rest and relaxation, both of which can nowhere be so highly enjoyed as on the cool green heights of Mahableshwur. The houses on the hills seem all to be in good order, except the Telegraph Office and Church, the officials of the former of which had to cover their instrument by placing a table over it, heavy rain having fallen there on the 22nd instant, which also caused many of the houses that were chuppered last January to leak. The landlords on the hills spare no expense to make their tenants comfortable, and always, too, at a loss to themselves, hoping for better days. There must be a change soon, says our correspondent, which the landlords look forward to with great hopes. Any person desirous of owning property can now procure it very cheap, which might hereafter yield a good return. There was a little fog there on the 23rd.—*Poona Observer*.

A TRAGICAL occurrence took place about a fortnight since at a place called Luk on the other side of the Hubb. A Sindhi Banian, named Taijunmull, a resident of Kurrachee, was persuaded by some Jamotes, who were in the habit of visiting Kurrachee for business purposes, to accompany them to their village called Chunrat, in the Lus Beyla territories, where they offered to sell him some ghee and wool. The poor man proceeded thither with money in his possession, and two servants, mere lads. The purchases were effected at Chunrat, and Taijunmull was returning with the articles, when, on his reaching Luk, six or seven Jamotes waylaid him and demanded his property and the money he had about him. He drew his sword, for he took the precaution, before he left Kurrachee, to arm himself with that weapon, but his assailants were too many for him, and he was cut down and hacked to pieces. The two servants were allowed to return, and they came into Kurrachee about three days ago and reported what had occurred. The relatives of the unfortunate man have petitioned the Commissioner in Sind, who, we believe, has promised to represent the matter to the authorities at Lus Beyla.—*Sindian*.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 28th October, was 271, being 5 more than in the preceding week, 79 less than the total of the week ending 29th October 1872, and 33 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 267 births were reported in the different districts of the city

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex. of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	6
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	17
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Market	43,198	...	10	...	5	...	1	...	25	36
Mandvee	35,100	...	7	...	5	2	2	...	19	17
Chukla	36,745	...	6	...	2	2	3	...	15	10
Oomburkharee.	49,873	...	5	—	6	...	2	...	21	18
Dongree	25,556	...	4	...	3	2	1	...	10	12
Dhobeetulao	37,91	...	8	...	3	...	...	1	20	11
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	6	4
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	3	...	1	—	1	...	8	9
Kharatulao	23,638	...	6	—	...	...	...	...	18	17
Koombarwara	27,594	...	2	...	4	3	2	...	12	18
Khetwaree	24,817	...	2	...	4	3	...	...	10	11
Girgaum	21,234	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	7	10
Chowpatee	7,531	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	7	5
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Mazagon	20,973	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Tarwaree	10,0-8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Kamat. & Byc.	75,028	1	10	...	8	6	5	1	39	15
Parell	13,773	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	5	9
Seoree	4,460	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
Seo	11,572	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	6
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	7	5
Worlee	10,42	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
Water Division	22,953	...	1	...	—	...	...	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	......	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	...
Bombay	644,405	1	88	...	54	26	30	3	271	267
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		4	110	6	36	34	27	6	304	99

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	6	...	5	...	—	...	15	17
Brahman	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	9	9
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	8
Hindoo of other Caste	1	44	...	29	13	12	3	131	126
Hindoo Out-caste	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	11	18
Moosulman	...	24	...	9	6	12	...	71	53
Parsee	...	3	..	4	1	2	—	15	22
Jew	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
European	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	5
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	88	...	54	26	25	3	271	267
Corresponding week '72.	8	124	1	37	38	31	9	350	269

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received on account of the Parell Accident Fund:—

	Rs.
Ardaseer Hormusjee	2
Baboo Bayajee	8
D. Park	5
J. Thompson	5
L. Jones	5
W. McCullum	3
C. J. Shaw	5
T. J. Gillett	5
H. Todman	3

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

EXTRACTS from the proceedings of the meeting of the Council held on the 28th October.

Present—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major W. A. Baker, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick.

The minutes of the various meetings held for the consideration of the Budget of 1874 were confirmed.

Read report of the Works Committee, dated 28th Oct., recommending a site for the Northbrook Garden in Trimbuck Purushram Street, Camateepoora.

Resolved that the recommendation of the Works Committee be approved and adopted.

Read report of the Sub-Committee, dated 20th Oct. appointed to enquire into various matters connected with the Victoria Gardens.

With reference to this report it was

Resolved—1. That the thanks of the Town Council be offered to Mr. Terry for the improvements he has effected at the Victoria Gardens.

2. That Colonel Moyle be invited to take charge of the Gardens at once, the question of his salary being considered as subject to the confirmation of the Corporation.

3. That any action as to Sewram's (mallee) lease be deferred until Colonel Moyle has taken charge of the gardens and his views have been ascertained.

4. That the Town Council cannot but deem the expenditure which has been incurred of Rs. 544 for improving the verandah of the bungalow as irregular, but under the circumstances will not refuse to admit it.

5. That the claim of Rs. 100 paid to Mr. Crawford for plants be allowed.

6. That the claim to pension of Mr. Bhaskerao Ramchunder be investigated by the Gardens Sub-Committee, and should a pension be granted to him that the amount advanced by Dr. Gray be refunded.

7. That a Sub-Committee, consisting of the following members, be appointed to deal with matters connected with the Victoria and other public Gardens, the property of the Corporation:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Resolved—That the Council agree to the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner that the claim of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dadysett in connection with the re-erection by the Municipality of the Purub at Mahaluxmee be settled on the basis recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, viz. the payment of Rs. 360, being half the legal expenses incurred in the matter by Mr. Homejee.

Read letter from Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant to the Health Officer, and Mr. P. C. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, applying for a refund of Rs. 1,050 deducted from their salaries under the reductions made by Mr. Hope.

Resolved—That the letters be referred for the decision of the Corporation, but that the Council regret they are unable to support the application.

Read letter from the Secretary Port Trust to the Municipal Commissioner drawing attention to the fact that the six months allowed by Government for the removal of the Carnac night soil depot have expired, whilst as yet nothing further has been done in the matter by the Municipality was considered, and it was

Resolved—That the Town Council are aware of the importance of the removal of the Carnac Bunder nuisance and will take the subject into consideration as early as possible, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to write to Government and the Port Trust explaining the difficulties of the question.

Read a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the completion of a lease from Government for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of Rs. 185 per annum of a piece of land on the south side of Dockyard Road, Mazagon, for the site of a market.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to request the Collector of Bombay to complete the lease at once.

Read letter from the Port Trust to the Municipal Commissioner suggesting that the Municipality should undertake the maintenance of the Signal Station at Cumballa Hill.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Port Trust that in the opinion of the Town Council the maintenance of the Cumballa Hill signalling station is a duty devolving upon the Port Trust rather than the Municipality, and that they must decline to enter a charge on this account in the Budget of expenditure to be submitted for the approval of the Corporation. The Town Council at the same time venture to communicate to the Port Trust their opinion, that the signalling station is extremely useful and convenient to that large portion of the public who are directly or indirectly concerned with the trade and shipping interests of the port; and their regret that the Port Trust should have declined to continue to undertake a duty which has been performed by the Harbour authorities for years, and which, in the judgment of the Town Council, falls within the legitimate scope of their functions.

Resolved—That an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for urgent road repairs be sanctioned as an additional grant in the Budget of 1873 to be adjusted by transfer from other grants, the mode of adjustment to be reported.

In accordance with the terms of section 55 of the Act, the Commissioner reported the particulars of various contracts entered into by him for 1874, and it was ordered that the same be recorded as under:—

Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha Gandy.
Road Watering by Bhistees........ Rs. 2,300 per mensem.
Road Watering by Carts........... „ 3,925 „

Supply of Carts for Executive Engineer.
Pair of Bullocks and Cart, per day. Rs. 1 3 6 per pair.
Pair of Bullocks and Cart, per day. „ 1 0 0 „

G. E. Pilcher.
Hay, per 1,000 lbs.................. Rs. 8 8 0
Gram, per 1,000 lbs.................. „ 30 0 0
Oored, per 1,000 lbs.................. „ 35 8 0
Bran, per 1,000 lbs.................. „ 28 0 0

J. H. Littlewood & Co.
Road Metal, per Brass.................. Rs. 6 12 0
Sandstone, per Brass.................. „ 6 12 0

Hajee Cassum Joosub.
Scraping Roads.................. Rs. 1,050 per mensem.

Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.
Petty Stores, as per Schedule.

The contract for annual repairs is not yet decided.

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SHIPPING ITEM.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (October 27th) with the following passengers:—Captain H. S. Christie and two servants, and four deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—12 cases indigo, 5 bags hurtal, 112 bales wool, 337 bags grain, 1 package plated ware, 65 bags seeds, and 65 bags specie; and 1 package books transhipment cargo from Jeddah per s. s. Timsa.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 28 m	4 4	Friday 31	0 37 m	3 7
8 2 a	2 10		2 0 a	3 4
8 28 m	5 0	Saturday 1	2 3 m	3 9
9 8 a	4 4		2 57 a	4 11
9 14 m	5 8	Sunday 2	3 5 m	4 6
10 0 a	5 9		3 40 a	6 7
9 56 m	6 0	Monday......... 3	3 56 m	4 11
10 43 a	6 11		4 18 a	7 9
10 34 m	6 2	Tuesday......... 4	4 42 m	5 1
11 25 a	7 7		4 54 a	8 8
11 15 m	6 1	Wednesday ... 5	5 26 m	5 0
......	......		5 35 a	9 0
0 9 m	7 9	Thursday 6	6 8 m	4 7
11 51 a	5 9		6 14 a	8 11

Moon—Full, 4th, 8h. 38m. P.M.

FOUNDERING OF THE SHIP BENARES.

PURSUANT to a Government notification, appointing John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Methven, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Pera, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the foundering of the ship Benares, belonging to the port of Calcutta, off Ras Morebat, on the 13th August last, while on her passage from Jedda to Calcutta, the Court assembled yesterday at the Fort, Police Court for the purpose stated.

Mr. Peile, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Hussein bin Ahmed, commander or nacoda of the ship was examined. Her tonnage was between 1,393 and 1,394 tons, and her owner was Boobucker Baslerm. She sailed under British colours, and was an American built ship. Besides the nacoda there were on board the chief mate, the second mate, and sixty natives. On the voyage on which she was lost she left Jedda for Calcutta half laden with salt. She left tight and strong and made about twelve inches of water in twenty-four hours. After passing Aden, and when in 51 longitude, there was a considerable sea, but no wind. The ship was pitching and rolling. This was seven or eight days after leaving Jedda. The planks of the bow of the ship opened out. There was so much water after this that the pumps could not keep the ship free. In order to save the crew, the nacoda kept the ship away towards the Arabian Coast. The sea then struck the ship aft, and on account of the leak the water tank in the hold got loose and floated up. Ten days after changing their course, the crew saw land, and just then one of the pumps broke. On the 13th of August they anchored off Ras el Hamar, and left the ship because they had no water and food. As soon as they got on shore, thieves came and robbed them of their clothes and money. They walked during the night five or six miles to a place called Duffar, where they got some water and bajree and some grass. The ship sank three days afterwards.

After the examination of the nacoda, the Court adjourned for another day.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE several examinations, as noted below, will be conducted, by the gentlemen named, at the Town Hall:—

MATRICULATION—To be held Nov. 17th.

In English—K. T. Best, M.A.; H. Batty, B.A., C.S.; J. F. Taylor, B.A.; and W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law.

In Elementary History and Geography—The Rev. J. Small and Cursetjee Manekjee Cursetjee, Esq.

In Sanskrit—F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., and Ramcrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.

In Latin—J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., and P. Peterson, B.A.

In Portuguese—S. A. de Carvalho, G.G.M.C., and A. P. de Andrade, G.G.M.C.

In Marathi—The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, Crishna Shastri Chiploonkar, Esq., Captain G. A. Jacob, and Rao Bahadoor Dadoba Pandoorung.

In Guzeratti—The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A., and Mansookhlall Moogatlall Munshi, B.A., LL.B.

In Canarese—Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmulrao Inamdar, Esq., and Shamrao Vithul, Esq.

In Hindoostani—The Rev. G. Ledgard and Rahimtoolah Muhamad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.

In Persian—E. Rehatsek, M.C.E., and Professor Mirza Hairat.

In Sindhi—Allumall Tricumdas Bhojvani, B.A., and Crishna Shastri Godebole, Esq.

In Arithmetic and Algebra—T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., and Govind Vithul Karkuray, B.A.

In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science—Professor Kero Luxuman Chhatre, and S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.

DEGREE OF B. A—To be held Nov. 24th.

In English and History—The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., and James M. Campbell, C.S.

In Sanskrit—P. Peterson, B.A., Cashinath Trimbuk Telang, M.A., LL.B.

In Latin—The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A., and E. Giles, B.A.

In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus—T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., and Charles Chambers, F.R.S.

In Logic and Moral Philosophy—The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., and the Rev. R. Montgomery.

In Political Economy—James Taylor, Esq., and W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law.

In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry—I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., and Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.

In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable)—H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., and A. V. Ward, Esq.

DEGREE OF M. A—To be held Nov. 17th.

In English—James Taylor, Esq., and the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.

In Sanskrit—F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., and Ramcrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.

In Latin—The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A., and E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.

In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., and J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.

In History and Philosophy—The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., and E. Giles, B.A.

DEGREE OF LL. B—To be held Nov. 17th.

C. E. Fox, M.A., Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick, and W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.—To be held Dec. 1st.

In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology—H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., and F. G. Joynt, M.D.

In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery—J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., and W. P. Partridge, Esq.

In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children—A. V. Ward, Esq., and L. S. Bruce, Esq.

In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene—Sidney Smith, M.D., and I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.

DEGREE OF M.D—To be held Dec. 1st.

In Practice of Physic—H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.—and F. G. Joynt, M.D.

In Surgery—J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.D., and W. P. Partridge, Esq.

In Midwifery—A. V. Ward, Esq., and L. S. Bruce, Esq.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING—To be held Nov. 24th.

In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., and Professor Kero Luxuman Chhatre

In Experimental and Natural Science—T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., and I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.

In Engineering—Major J. H. White, R.E., and Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING—To be held Nov. 24th.

In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., and Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.

In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy—I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., and D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.

In Architecture and Engineering—Captain G.L.C. Merewether, R.E., and H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.

In Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus—Professor Kero Luxuman Chhatre, and Charles Chambers, F.R.S.

In Mechanical Engineering—T. Cooke, M.A., M.I. LL.D., and W. Hodgart, Esq.

INDIAN ITEMS.

AN ALLEGED MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We are informed that a lady and gentleman living in Howe's Lane, Bentinck Street, had recently engaged the services of a native maid servant to attend upon their children. On Saturday evening last one of the latter was, as usual, taken out for a walk by the ayah, since which time they have not been heard of. The child had on her arms a pair of gold bangles, of about Rs. 200 in value. The matter is under investigation by the police.—*Englishman.*

FORGERY AND CRIME EXTRAORDINARY.—Two men named Hafiz-ood-deen and Roheem-ood-deen, resident of Belhara in Zillah Nawabgunge, Barra-Bankee, were some time ago convicted of forgery, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. They were working out their sentence in the local jail until a short time ago, when information reached the authorities that a re-investigation of their case would lead to the discovery of systematic forgery and crime on an unparalleled and extensive scale in the zillah aforesaid, and would also result in the "bagging" of a very large assortment of "royal game." They have accordingly been sent, under surveillance of course, to the original scene of their crime, and *tahkeekhat* on an unprecedentedly thorough scale is going on amidst the greatest confusion, consternation, and fear of retribution prevailing in many a camp—highest and lowest. We have been furnished with full particulars and all names, but we defer publishing them for a few days on considerations of prudence.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

FAMINE PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

WHATEVER may be the probable or possible extent of the calamity that appears to be threatening Bengal in the partial failure of its food-supplies, there can be no doubt that the promptitude and energy displayed by Sir George Campbell in preparing to meet and provide for the worst are deserving of all praise. He has already visited that part of the country about which the worst apprehensions are entertained, and personally enquired into the present condition of affairs and the best means of providing for the future; and at the present moment the elaboration of remedial measures is engaging his anxious attention. We hope, and believe, that the situation is, on the whole, not so gloomy as some of our contemporaries would have it to be; but it is, beyond all question, sufficiently critical to demand the most careful consideration, and to warrant very large and liberal schemes of relief on the part of the Government. Sir George Campbell's movements show that he feels and duly appreciates the responsibility that is thrown upon him; and we believe that we only express the general feeling of the public when we congratulate the country on having such a ruler at such a time. Many minor faults of pseudo-vigorous government will be atoned for by the true vigour which we all believe the Lieutenant-Governor to be capable of displaying in seasons of real emergency. His Honor doubtless feels that such an occasion will afford him the best possible opportunity of vindicating the general character of his administration; and, without discussing the value of such a vindication as such, all Bengal will certainly sympathise with him most heartily in his attempts, and will be ready as heartily to applaud him on their success.

But vigour without discretion is very apt to defeat itself; and, inasmuch as we believe that Sir George Campbell's public acts have savoured oftener of vigour than of discretion, it is on the latter point that we wish to take up our parable this morning. We come to caution Cæsar, not to praise him. One of our contemporaries, who takes the gloomiest view of the state of the food-supplies, allows his imagination to run riot in devising all manner of relief-works for the districts that are most likely to be famine-stricken. Irrigation, local railways, tramways, and we know not what other castles in the air, are immediately to be set on foot in Behar to mitigate the severity of the famine which is certain to press hard on that part of the province; and all these suggestions—which might fire the enthusiasm of a less enthusiastic statesman than the Lieut.-Governor—are made apparently with very little deference and to the actual effects of extensive relief-works undertaken in districts cut off from all possibility of obtaining an adequate food-supply. Public money will be distributed amongst the famishing peasantry; and this is apparently all that is thought necessary by our contemporary. Now, such a measure is obviously highly effectual in a district where food, though at a very high price, is actually obtainable; the largely increased aggregate of wages enables the population to pay the high price, and attracts further supplies, which may conteract the effects of the increased demand. But in a country that is cut off from further supplies of grain, even at a high price, what are the effects of extensive relief-works? The increased aggregate of wages only has the effect of raising the price of the hoards of grain actually available in the country, generally to more than the full extent of the increase; that portion of the peasantry that can benefit from the relief-works is hardly better off than before because of the rise of prices; the rest of the peasantry are far worse off, and by their efforts to avoid starvation (for starving men will pay any price they can for food) aggravate the famine by raising prices still further; and not only all the money expended on the relief-works but also much of the original scanty store of the peasantry will be swallowed up in the famine-profits of the holders of grain. Of course there is no part of either Behar or Bengal so utterly cut off from external supplies as the case we have pictured; but the demand for these supplies is likely to be so enormous in the most afflicted districts, that that all ordinary sources will be drained dry, and all ordinary means of tran sport are likely to be found insufficient—in which case the condition of those districts will be not very unlike that which we have supposed above, a condition that was almost fully realised for a time in Orissa in 1866. The obvious moral of all this is, that the first thing to which Government should look is the provision of as ample means of transporting rice into the afflicted districts as can possibly be obtained; the second is the establishment of Government granaries at accessible points, stocked with all the rice that can be obtained at a reasonable rate in more fortunate provinces; and it is only after these points have been attended to, that relief-works can be set on foot with any but disastrous results. It is true that the management of Government granaries as competitors with the bunnias during a time of famine is a subject of the greatest difficulty and delicacy—on which we may have something to say hereafter; but experience has proved that the difficulties may be successfully coped with. But, as we have attempted to show above, the most important point of all, is the amount of cheap transport available; if this be provided to a large extent at the public cost, private enterprise will do much to mitigate the horrors of any but the most wide-spread famine.—*Englishman.*

OUR SPANISH POLICY.

THE dissatisfaction of the Spaniards with the conduct of our Government does not show any signs of abating, nor is it, we fear, likely to do so for some time to come. Holding, as we do, a very strong opinion that the feeling is, to a large extent, justified by the irritating vacillation of our late policy, we, for our own part, should be inclined to remain silent on the subject for the future. There is not much to be said on behalf of our Governmental action in the recent affair of the ironclads, and it is of course prudent in such a case to say as little as possible against it. If those who profess to guide public opinion in England can make out to their own satisfaction that our Spanish policy has been absolutely unimpeachable, and that the criticisms of Spain upon it are "querulous, undignified, and unreasonable," they have at least gained the first point of convincing themselves of the justice of their own cause; and if they could only succeed in convincing the Spanish of it also, we certainly should not scrutinize too jealously the arguments by which they perform the feat. Unfortunately, however, we have to look to the future as well as the past, and that which would be imprudent, or perhaps unpatriotic, criticism of bygone blunders is justified, and indeed necessitated, by the danger of their recurrence. If, then, we return once more to a matter which we would rather drop, it is because it seems to us that the moral of the late events on the coast of Spain is in danger of being entirely lost, and because systematic attempts to gloss over the gross and perilous blunders of our Government in the matter constitute the surest means of encouraging their repetition. It might not be our duty to criticise an unsound defence of past national policy; but when unsound defence of the past means unsafe counsel for the future, it becomes, on the other hand, a duty not to abstain from criticism.

It is with a view, then, to avoid like complications hereafter that we must protest against the attempts of the *Times* to make light of the difficulty which has already occurred, and to put aside as mere unreasoning petulance the ill-feeling towards us which it has begotten in Spain. It is easy to make out a sort of case in favour of this view by the simple but fallacious process of dissevering from each other the two principal manifestations of our policy, and considering them, not, as the Spaniards naturally do, in conjunction, but separately. How unreasonable, it is said, to complain of our conduct in reference to the Vitoria and Almansa, when but for that conduct the Intransigentes would have made themselves masters of the whole of the south of Spain! Surely the Spaniards cannot complain of our interfering in favour of law and order in their country, and, what is more, "straining the obligations of international law" in order to do so. Then, again, how unreasonable to complain of our not interfering to prevent the Numancia and Mendez Nunez from bombarding Alicante! Surely the Spaniards have no right to expect our assistance in reducing an insurrection. The fallacy of such an argument is too glaring to need refutation. It amounts to saying that because a neutral may legitimately take either one of two courses with regard to an insurrection in a neighbouring country, he may therefore legitimately take both. Spain could not complain of our seizing the Vittoria and Almansa, nor of our letting alone the other two iron-clads, if these acts had stood alone. What she can and does complain of is that, having seized the former vessels, and continued to retain them against the representations of the Spanish Government, we then allowed two other iron clads to commit the very same acts of violence that our seizure of the former vessels was intended to prevent, and the prevention of which was always put forward as the justification of their capture. The situation, as we have before said, can be stated in the simplest way. We withheld her weapons from Spain and then refused to use our own. It is impossible to say that there is no grievance inflicted here and no blunder committed. The former is Spain's business, but the latter concerns the people of this country, and it is their interest to take care that whatever comes of the grievance, the blunder shall not be repeated.

We have admitted, and we repeat, that the initial error in the business, the seizure of the Vitoria and Almansa, was of a venial character, and that it was the tacit ratification of the act by the Government, and their acquiescence in its consequences for several weeks, which constitute the real gravamen of the blunder. The *Times*, it would seem, admits this also, and in so doing concedes the whole case, for the qualification which it attaches to its admission really make matters worse instead of better. "The retention of the ironclads," it says, "for so long a period, and their final transfer to the Spanish authorities indicate some inconsistency and vacillation of purpose, . . . but it certainly does not lie in the mouth of Senor Castelar's Ministry to complain." The reason given for this is that the Spanish navy was too weak to hold its ground against the rebels. The "utter absence of energy on the side of the Government," the "incompleteness of the loyal war vessels," &c., were, we are told, "considerations that Admiral Yelverton may be excused for weighing before restoring the captured vessels to Admiral Lobo." As soon as "there was the slightest exhibition of resolution and vigour on the part of the Spanish commander, as soon as there was even a chance that to surrender the Almansa and Vittoria to him would not be to deliver them again into the clutches of the insurgents, we gladly rid ourselves of the embarrassing trust." No doubt this or something like this is what the Government must say on their behalf if they are to say anything; but it certainly seems to us a plea more fatal than silence. Judgment by default is to our mind to be preferred to the suicide of this defence. Is it possible that any one can fail to see that it is exactly our assumption to decide for ourselves the question stated above which renders our subsequent conduct so indefensible? Spain demanded from us the restitution of two of her ships of war. Was it for us to decide whether she was strong enough to keep them if we gave them back, and, on deciding the question in the negative, to retain them? If it was, it was also our duty to accept all the responsibilities of their retention, and it was our repudiating these responsibilities at a critical moment of which Spain complained. It is clear that by our pretentions to decide for Spain what was best to be done with her ironclads, by overruling her as it were in a council of war we constructively undertook to continue acting on her behalf. We, in short, definitively abandoned the position of neutrals, and assumed that of allies; and a sudden return to neutrality produced a not unnatural indignation. Let us for the future make up our minds which of the two is to be, and let us adhere with a little more firmness to our choice.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

IT would be unfair as well as cruel to attribute a too serious significance to the political contortions of a member of Parliament who foresees the probable defection of his constituency. Drowning men will clutch at straws, and in the present temper of the English people every Liberal member feels so acutely that he is on his trial that the temptation to seek aid in any quarter where it may be found is almost irresistible. We are ready to make all proper allowance for the wild schemes of alliance to which a certain class of Liberals are driven by their apprehensions and defeats. Yet the attitude of Mr. Serjeant Simon in his address to his constituents at Dewsbury is a portent which we cannot look upon without misgiving. Has it come to this, that candidates for political power, if they find the solid ground of legitimate party principles sliding from under their feet, are ready to plunge into any political quagmire where, as they dream, a footing may be found? It was disheartening enough to know that a considerable number of English politicians were capable of putting aside their own convictions and the interest of the community in order, by ambiguous and subtle pledges, or by the audacious acceptance of the whole of some fanatical creed, to secure the support at a closely contested election of some compact, well-disciplined, unscrupulous, and resolute body of crotchet-mongers. Still worse and more corrupting was the temptation to coalesce with menaced interests whose tranquil prosperity the modern zeal for reform had roughly disturbed. But, at all events, fanatics like the total abstinence party and self-seeking "interests" like the publicans conducted their campaigns within the boundaries of the Constitution. It is a new thing to find an English politician, the representive at present of an intelligent and prosperous English constituency, and a petitioner for the continuance of the political favours, bestowed upon him, inviting the assistance and endorsing the views of a faction which openly aims at the disruption of the British Empire. The panic excited in the parliamentary ranks of Liberalism by the succession of defeats which have lately befallen the party must have penetrated very deeply when Mr. Serjeant Simon can be tempted to coquet with Home Rule. The member for Dewsbury disputes, we perceive, the reality of the so-called Conservative reaction. But the defeat of one Liberal candidate after another by Conservative competitors is evidence of a danger which, whether it be called reaction or not, is in its substance indisputable. At Dewsbury, as elsewhere in the manufacturing districts of England, there is no doubt a strong Irish element in the population; and, in the present even balance of parties, the Irish vote is not to be despised or ignored. And so we find the Liberal member for Dewsbury giving it as his opinion that it would be wise to consider whether the Irish people should not be trusted to manage their own internal affairs. He founds this conclusion upon the fact that member after member has been returned in Ireland as Home Ruler, though we believe we are doing him no injustice in assuming that the return of member after member on a Conservative as opposed to a Liberal platform in England had more to do with Mr. Serjeant Simon's conversion to Home Rule.

It is probable that this bid for the Irish vote in the northern town, where the Irish element is presumably strong, is but the first of a series of manœuvres to which Liberal members who are in doubt as to the safety of their seats will find themselves strongly attracted. We do not suppose that there are many Englishmen, certainly not many who have a practical experience of political life, who believe in the possibility of Home Rule for Ireland. Still fewer perhaps believe that were home possible it would be anything else than a source of endless disturbance and inconceivable mischiefs. But it is precisely because Home Rule is thus apparently outside the circle of practical questions that some English politicians think they can meddle with it without serious risk, and use its forces for their own purposes without committing themselves to anything more than verbal declarations that have no serious meaning. The Irish vote counts for a good deal in an electoral contest under existing conditions of public opinion, and this solid mass of support is at the command of any English Liberal who can bring himself to swallow the pledge that the Home Rulers exact. Mr. Butt sees this very clearly when he boasts that he and his following have appealed, with a success that will be felt at the general election, to "a new power—the democracy of England." If for the democracy we substitute the politicians who aspire to represent a certain class of English constituencies on democratic principles, we shall not perhaps, having regard to Mr. Serjeant Simon's declaration, be disposed to impugn the accuracy of Mr. Butt's statement. We are inclined, however, to believe that not only the Irish Home Rulers, but their new allies, the English democracy, are under a mistake as to the amount of support they may mutually derive from the alliance. The Irish vote is an assistance not to be despised in a closely contested election, if it were not that the terms on which it is to be purchased are of a character to alienate more than an equivalent amount of genuine English allegiance. And this, we imagine, those politicians who follow the example of Mr. Serjeant Simon will speedily discover. The Irish vote at Greenwich was thrown solid—to use an appropriate expression drawn from the dialect of American politics—in favour of the Radical candidate, and the result was the return of Mr. Boord. On the other hand, the Home Rulers, whatever casual assistance they may derive from their English allies on their annual division and formal field-day, will find themselves no nearer their avowed end; though whether that be the only one they have in view may be doubted. If, with sixty or seventy Irish Home Rulers, some twenty or thirty English Radicals were to vote on a resolution affirming the expediency of a repeal of the Union, Parliament and the country would still be as far as ever from admitting that such a retrograde step was even possible. The only practical result of such a campaign, which Mr. Butt, we suppose, would consider on the whole a successful one, would be to awaken opinion in England to a keen sense of the mischievous folly of the movement. It is quite certain such a triumphant Home Rule campaign would be followed by an immediate eviction from public life of every English politician who had been rash enough to coquet with separatist projects. Although, however, we do not see any serious peril in the renewed activity and the novel alliances of the Home Rulers so far as the interests of the Empire at large are concerned, we can discern some special dangers for the Liberal party. In a period of weakness and exhaustion a decaying political organization is tempted to many acts of almost despairing folly. Many of these, when the crisis has passed away, may be forgotten or condoned; but the country will never forget or condone even the suspicion of complicity with a movement that aims confessedly at breaking up the organization of the Empire. This, however, is a consideration to be weighed rather by the party than by the country. What we have to look at from the wider point of view is, the possibility of serious disturbance in the working of our political machinery if the Home Rule faction should justify their boast of securing the preponderating share of the Irish representation in the House of Commons. We never apprehended any violent disturbance of Imperial institutions from the machinations of Mr. Butt and his friends. But the introduction of a compact, well-drilled phalanx of representatives into the House of Commons under the joint auspices of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland and of associations which are founded upon disloyalty towards the British connection cannot be contemplated with satisfaction. The operations of such a body, among constitutional parties but not of them, are always injurious to the independence of Ministries and Oppositions. They warp and pervert the natural and healthy growth of political strength and the normal interchange of political power; and where concessions are possible to be wrested from rival statesmen such a band, acting in perfect unison at given signals and without any concern for such political objects as are outside the set purpose of their confederacy, is an effective and in most cases an all but irresistible agency. Concessions to Home Rule, or, at least, such concessions as would content the disaffected portion of the Irish people, are not possible while the temper of the English people remains unchanged. But it must not be forgotten that since the recent alliance between the Irish priesthood and the Home Rulers, Mr. Butt's parliamentary phalanx has, in addition to the grand and avowed object of its public existence, a number of secondary aims to promote. In return for the help which the priests are to give in recruiting for the Home Rule ranks, there is yeoman service to be done for the priesthood at Westminster; and we are greatly mistaken if it will not be found that the latter part of the business will more seriously engage the energies of the Home Rule faction than the former. Home Rule is a fine-sounding phrase which conceals no real political meaning and threatens no practical danger. The pretensions of the priesthood which are creeping under its skirts towards a Parliamentary vantage-ground are more obscure, but they are also more dangerous, because, mischievous as they are, we cannot deny that they are in a certain sense possibilities.

ETON COLLEGE—THE UNSIGNED CIRCULAR.

THE following letter has been addressed by the order of the Governing Body of Eton to the Head-master:—

Eton College, Sept. 26, 1873.

Reverend Sir,—The new Governing Body of Eton College have directed me to inform you that, having had under their consideration, at a meeting held yesterday, a circular, dated the day of July, 1873, which has been sent by most of the holders of boarding houses to the parents of the boys in their houses, and purporting to be issued with your approbation; and having also received a letter from you, dated the 24th instant, in which it is stated that the circular was sent with your knowledge and consent, though you did not like the way in which it was worded; they consider it essential for the good government of the school that the facts of the case, and the mode of dealing with it, should be clearly understood. The facts of the case are—

Firstly—Some months after regulations had been made with the concurrence of the Special Commissioners, fixing the charge for board and lodging, the Governing Body, after considering a memorial of the assistant masters, in which they suggested that an additional sum of £11 per annum for each boy should be allowed for maintenance, agreed to recommend to the Special Commissioners that an increased charge for maintenance, from £99 to £105 per annum, should be allowed in one class of houses, and from £85 to £91 per annum should be allowed in another class of houses, to commence from January, 1874.

Secondly—That the Special Commissioners, in answer to the recommendation of the Governing Body, stated that, having gone fully into the case in the year 1872, they were scarcely prepared to reopen the question of charges for board and lodging.

Thirdly—That the chairman of the Governing Body informed you of the decision which was come to by the Special Commissioners.

Fourthly—That on the 28th of July the Governing Body received a communication from you, in which you stated that the assistant masters proposed to communicate with the parents of the boys under their care, and to inform them that it was no longer possible for them to continue the maintenance of their sons upon the present scale at the present rate, and that the reduction in the scale of maintenance necessary to be made would, as far as value was concerned, average nearly £4 a boy for each school time.

Fifthly—That the Governing Body on the receipt of your letter addressed an answer to you, in which they referred you to the Public Schools Act, Section 12, Sub-section 3, to the regulations made in pursuance of that Act, and approved by the Special Commissioners, and to Statute XIX., Section 5, and stated it to be their opinion that any unauthorized increase in the face of these enactments would be illegal.

The Governing Body cannot but express their surprise and regret that, under the circumstances above stated, any such circular as that which has been forwarded to the parents of the boys should have been issued, and, if possible, they still more regret that this should have been done with your knowledge and consent. They deem it right to add that, as this circular cannot now be formally withdrawn, it should be considered as issued without authority, and of no effect. They, therefore, desire that you will have the goodness to inform the assistant masters of the unanimous conclusions which it has been the painful duty of the Governing Body to arrive at, and, for the future, they require that any application for an increased charge for the board and lodging of the boys should be made in the first instance specifically to you, and, if approved by you, should be communicated to the Governing Body, without whose sanction it will be a dereliction of duty for any one connected with the school to take independent action.—I am, rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COPE, Clerk.

To the Head Master of Eton College.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

(*Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, Sept. 28.)

FOR some days past all sorts of rumours have again circulated in Berlin about a breach between Bismarck and the Court. The party at Court hostile to the Chancellor has just recently sprung some mines again, and the now very susceptible statesman makes no secret of his rancour. He held himself aloof from the Court, came from Barzin only by compulsion during the presence of the King of Italy and then not until after Victor Emmanuel had stayed already three days in Berlin, and, in letting it be spread abroad that he was suffering, and would return to his house in Pommern directly after the departure of the kingly guest, caused it to be well understood that etiquette alone could make him determine to come to Berlin. So often as such a breach occurs, they say in Berlin that the Chancellor threatens with his retreat. What truth there is in this on the present occasion we cannot decide, but much intelligence reaching us from good sources confirms the existing breach between Prince Bismarck and his enemies at the Court. As grounds for this, we are told—and many facts communicated by us recently seem in accordance with it—that between the Emperor and the Chancellor a difference of opinion exists with respect to the unveiling of the Victory Memorial. Bismarck wished to give to the festival a general German character, in order not to awaken the remembrance of the fraternal war, and not to newly feed the particular current of recollections in the States overcome in 1866. He believed that Bavaria, whose valiant army corps had turned the scale on a doubtful day, ought not to be excluded from the Sedan Commemoration. Unfortunately the influence of the ultra-Prussian party at Court were decisive for the determination of the monarch; the festival took a specially Prussian character injurious to the South Germans, and also to us Austrians. It was a crossing of the national policy which will, let us hope be passed over. . . . .

The breach is a suspicious one. Nevertheless, we think it will once more end in peace, and will tend to strengthen the position of the Chancellor. For should Prussia—and all evidence of this fails—have another man of the endowments and experience of Bismarck, she has yet no one whose name exercises an equal power over minds, and, with the exception of his, would awaken the same confidence and fear. If ever any man were not unnecessary, it is Bismarck in Berlin. His retirement would be synonymous with confusion and concussion of the newly-erected realm.

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

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ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at R . 38 per cwt.
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Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
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Pumps of sorts.
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Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
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Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
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Corrugated Iron.
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Smiths' English Bellows.
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Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
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Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

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Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

INSUR[illegible]

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

The determination of the Company to issue to Europeans in India Policies of Assurance at the same rates as are charged for English risks, has been commented on by the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Professor F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., in the following way:—

His Lordship writes—

"I am not oppressed by doubts with reference to the expediency of the course pursued by the Positive Assurance Company, in placing their rates in India on the same footing as those admitted for England."

"The liberal views taken by the Directors, which I believe to be safe at the same time, have consequently afforded me the utmost satisfaction, and enlist my warmest support."

The Professor writes—

"I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that to the best of my professional judgment, based upon a considerable knowledge and careful study of the subject, from a purely professional point of view, the basis of action of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, in extending its business to European Lives in India at English rates, is sound and secure."

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

No entire Forfeiture of Policies, and Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

All Net Premiums Invested in Government Paper, and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claim.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED

In Four Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD BY THAT OFFICER ON BEHALF OF POLICY-HOLDERS, AND CONSTITUTING THE 80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID, ARE FILED IN THE POSITIVE OFFICE, AND ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE POSITIVE RATES AND VALUE OF EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

It is a very noticeable and significant fact that in the Statements and Figures brought forward as the "Experience" of Established Offices, deductions have neither been made for Extra Claims brought about by the horrors of 1857, nor a full detail given year by year, of the number of deaths, so as to put the public in the way of knowing whether or not the "Experience" mortality of late years has been in a less ratio than that of previous ones. That it cannot have been in the same proportion must be apparent to those convinced of the increased and increasing value of European Life in India. Even the Medical opinion in the matter, opposed to that of Professor Mouat, admits that a diminution in the mortality of the Assuring Classes is certain.

It is very necessary to point out an important fact, and one which has always been brought forward as prominently as possible, although much misunderstanding on the point still exists.

Allusion is made to the Positive-English rates as special rates and subjoined is a Table, showing the comparison of the Positive charges, with the average English rates of Five Standard Offices doing an Indian business.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, WITH PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 OR Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

Age	English rates of No. 1 Office.	English rates of No. 2 Office.	English rates of No. 3 Office.	English rates of No. 4 Office	English rates of No. 5 Office.	Average English rate of 5 Offices.	Whole world rates of the Positive	Positive percentage for "world" business.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	1 18 9	1 19 8	1 19 1	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 3	2 5 0 or Rs. 22-8	15 per ct.

The Positive then, strictly speaking, assures European Lives in India at Positive-English rates, or at a uniform rate for the whole world, England, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c. &c. &c.

In further explanation of the point, it will be well to adopt the language of the Company's Chairman in London, as it exactly expresses the case:

"This Company has, after most careful consideration, determined upon issuing to Europeans in India, Policies of Assurance *at the same rates as charged by them for English risks.*"

Looking at the Positive Security sets aside for Policy-holders, the advantages secured by a world-wide business, the general equity of the "Positive" system, and the trading power of the Company's large capital, the interest of the assured and assuring in Great Britain are not placed at real disadvantge, owing to the rates being above those current in other English Offices.

If in the mooted question of what are just rates for India, the experience of a Life Office is to be admitted, it will be obviously but fair to review the operations of 12 not 24 recent years. If the latter period be surveyed, the public will take care to be satisfied with nothing but a full detail of the death number made use of. Due allowance must then be made for the mutiny massacres, and other disasters of times long gone by, and the point regarding what the Postive rates really are, taken into account. The result would produce matter for less partial and unfair comparison, if not a forced admission on the part of even our Assurance opponents of the adequacy of the Positive rates.

The Assuring classes in India meanwhile naturally continue to seek, and they insist upon knowing (now, more forcibly than ever) the reasons which justify a continuance of the present rates charged by other Offices, inconsistent as they are with the acknowledged enhanced value of European life in this country even on the showing of their own advocates and the facilities afforded for removal to healthier stations or to Europe in case of sickness.

If such life in India be of less value than it is in Great Britain, it would appear that the Positive has just done the right thing for India in particular, by establishing its universal premium charges at a percentage *above* ruling English rates, so as to cover any supposed unfavourable conditions arising from residence in any part of the world. The conviction that the time has at length arrived for the establishment of juster contracts between Assurers and Assured is daily and hourly gaining ground, and the question of existing rates is perhaps the strongest feature in the equity demanded. The former times are gone by, and the Positive is the first Assurance Office which has determined to recognize the change.

It submits that its rates, as whole-world rates, are in the first place adequate for India—that regarding the net premiums of Policy-holders as their special and sacred property (not the property of the Company for trading purposes) and, in such aspect) investing them in Government Paper in trust, that considering the joint advantage to be secured for Share and Policy-holders by the trading power of the Company's large Capital, and the outer fortification to the system, provided by the investment in Consol of £50 out of every £100 that is paid by way of paid-up Capital so as to form a Guarantee Fund (available only on the improbable consequence of a very sudden mortality affecting the Life Funds, the Positive, in the face of much opposition, establishes and offers to all, those self-same equitable measures and advantages which the Assuring world, especially in India, is now emphatically claiming.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on Application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Treacher's Building.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

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